RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 207— BOMBAY, TUESDAY AUGUST 31 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	1 Sept.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Sept.	12 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Ocv.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	5,964	30 Aug.	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oc

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE:

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
4 Sept	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,986
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..	..	10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..	..	20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.	..	10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..	..	7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..	..	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx ..	..	16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	..	10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..	..	20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about:	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
5th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan
		For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan.
		For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
1st Sept.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September, commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday, the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1|2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1|2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy,
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introdueed WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—(1) A B.A. with Science (Physics and Chemistry) or B.Sc. for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School on Rs. 65—70 according to qualifications. (2) A HISTORY GRADUATE for the III Assistant's post on Rs. 50. Candidates selected should be prepared to bind themselves to work for three years. DEWAN OF SANDUR.
A 27241

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER. Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road.
A R3661

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SAMUDRIKDIPA.—Book on simplified palmistry into Marathi and Gujarathi, by late PANDIT RAJARAM SHASTRI, well-known Astrologer of Poona. Self guide to mark future events in life. Price Rs. 1/4. Postage extra. Apply Samudrikdipa, Engineer's Chawl, Matunga, Bombay 19.
L R3695

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyeo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA.—WHITE PATCHES on Body.—The Infallible REMEDY to root out the LEUCO-GERMS from the system. Working miracles every day. Saved thousands of Sufferers from despair. Every case successful without a single failure. The price paid, will be refunded if it fails. Absolutely harmless and safe in the hands of children. Daily Reports of success free on application. Dr. SHEAK, BEHALA, Calcutta.
P R3696

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

DUSSEHRA WEEK 1926.

A GRAND EXHIBITION will be held in Patiala during the forthcoming Dussehra Week under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala. The Exhibition will include (a) Industrial Section, (b) Agricultural Section, (c) Cattle Fair. Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be awarded.

All Exhibits will be admitted free of charge and their transport from Patiala Railway Station will be undertaken by the Committee.

There will be an extensive Amusement Section.

Proprietors of Circuses, Cinemas, Theatres, etc., are invited to send applications for sites within the Exhibition Grounds and for terms

Further particulars of the classes of exhibits and the prospectus of business etc. may be obtained from :—

CHIRANJI LAL,
Financial Secretary,
and
Secretary Exhibition Committee.
27156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, HONGKONG HOUSE, CALCUTTA, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1926.

Present:

Mr. G. H. FAIRHURST, Chairman.

Mr. E. L. WATTS.
Mr. H. B. TURLE.
Mr. SRIGOPAL BHATTACHARJI.
Mr. J. D. BALFOUR.
Mr. G. H. CREET.
Mr. P. B. MITTER.
Mr. C. C. UGURWAL.
Mr. L. M. SNELGROVE.
Mr. W. M. GLOVER.
Mr. H. W. McGUIRE.
Rai Sahib ISAN CHANDRA GHOSH.
Mr. PHANINDRA KUMAR MITTER.
Mr. A. TIMPERLEY.
Mr. T. B. TIMPERLEY.

Mr. J. K. ROY, Executor Est. N. L. ROY, Dec'd.

The Notice calling the Meeting and also the Auditors' Report having been read, and the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts taken as read, the following resolutions were submitted:—

Proposed by Mr. G. H. FAIRHURST.
Seconded by Mr. L. M. SNELGROVE.

That the Directors' Report, which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1926, as published be passed as correct and the distribution of profits therein recommended be confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. H. B. TURLE.
Seconded by Mr. P. B. MITTER.

That Mr. E. L. Watts who resigns his seat on the Board under paragraphs 116 and 118 of the Articles of Association be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. G. H. CREET.
Seconded by Rai Sahib ISAN CHANDRA GHOSH.

That Mr. Srigopal Bhattacharji who resigns his seat on the Board under Article 103 be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. L. M. SNELGROVE.
Seconded by Mr. A. TIMPERLEY.

That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co. be re-elected Auditors for the current year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting terminated.

G. H. FAIRHURST,
Chairman.
27245

WANTED

WANTED: The following staff for the Department of Public Instruction, Jaipur State: Applications stating age, experience and detailed qualifications, along with copies of testimonials should be sent to the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JAIPUR STATE, Jaipur, by the 10th of September, 1926.

1. A HEADMASTER for the Normal School, who will be required to teach History and Geography. School Management, Methods of teaching, Psychology, etc., must be a B.A., L.T., or M.A., L.T. None need apply, except teachers already working in Training Colleges and Normal Schools and having sufficiently long experience of the training of teachers; salary Rs. 200/- p.m.; post to be confirmed in the grade 200—15—300 on one year's approved service.
2. AN INTER C. T. specialist in Nature Study, for the Normal School; actual experience of work essential; salary up to Rs. 68/- according to qualifications; post to be confirmed in the grade Rs. 60—4—80, on one year's approved service.
3. QUALIFIED and trained LADY TEACHERS for the Girls Schools for teaching History and Geography and Arithmetic and Hindi to the Middle Classes; expert in needle work; knowledge of English or Sanskrit preferable; age must be above 35; actual teaching experience essential; salary Rs. 50/- p.m.

27247

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 39340 R. ft. Cast Iron Pipes of about 18" dia. down to 4" for the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before 18th September, 1926, at 4 p.m.

Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store Keeper.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department,
Dated 27th August, 1926. 27243

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ONE SHARE of New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. issued in the name of Manilal Gokaldas Shah of Ghanchini Pole, Ahmedabad, is LOST on 22nd Feb. 1926.

Anyone, who will find out will be awarded a prize.

27250

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O.S. No. 2028 of 1922.

E. P. R. No. 2998 of 1925.

C. V. VENKATRAMANA AIYENGAR—Plaintiff, ... (Decree holder)
J. A. SWAMI ..... 9th Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the 9th Defendant, that the abovenamed decree holder has filed an execution of the above decree by bringing the mortgaged properties to sale, and that the petition is posted to 13-9-26 for settling the proclamation of sale of properties and for granting permission to the plaintiff to bid at the sale and set off against the decree amount. If he does not appear in person or by pleader on the above said date, he will be declared exparte.

C. R. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
26-8-26. 27246.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. No. 2027 of 1922.

E. P. R. No. 2639 of 1925.

C. V. VENKATRAMANA AIYENGAR—Plaintiff ... ... (Decree holder.)
and
J. A. SWAMI ..... 7th Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the 7th Defendant that the abovenamed decree holder has filed an execution of the above decree by bringing the mortgaged properties to sale, and that the petition is posted to 13-9-26 for settling the proclamation of sale of properties and for granting permission to the plaintiff to bid at the sale and set off against the decree amount. If he does not appear in person or by pleader on the above said date, he will be declared exparte.

C. R. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
26-8-26. 27246A

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1857 of 1924.

MAHOMED HAJI AHMED and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YACOOB and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Turner Road, Bandra, District Suburban, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 40 Pot Nos. 1 and 11 and Survey No. 41 Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and Falni No. 1 and Entry No. 995 annual assessments whereof Rupees four and annas ten only and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dorabji Pestonji Seervai and partly by the property of Doctor De Monte, on the west by the property of Dr. Motiwalla and north by the Turner Road and on the south by the property of Voz Francis Almedia and part of Survey No. 40 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27227

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

WENLOCKS' PREMISES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION OF C. SAMPATHU CHETTY AND C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY.

C. SAMPATHU CHETTY ..... Petitioner.

Versus

C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY Respondent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by me under the order made herein and dated the 16th August, 1926, on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

House and ground bearing formerly Nos. 1 and 2/98, Wallajah Road, Triplicane, Madras and now Nos. 12 and 99, as per Corporation extract and 3 and 4/97, as per extract of Tahsildar of Madras, also Municipal Nos. 98, 99 and 99 A, L. Old Survey Nos. 202, 203 and 201, re-survey Nos. 6, 7, and 8, containing by admeasurement 6 grounds and 1905 3/4 square feet or thereabouts.

The property is sold free of all mortgages effecting the same but subject to the leases now subsisting and relating to the portions of the premises let out.

Further particulars may be obtained and the title deeds of the property may be inspected in my office No. 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
27249 RECEIVER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of MADHAVDAS LUXMIDAS KOTHARI (who resided at Mody Street), late of Bombay, Hindu Broker. ..... Deceased.

LADKORBAI, widow of Madhavdas Laxmidas Kothari, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mody Street, within the Fort, the Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 20th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27238

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERS OF RAECHEL SASSOON MILL AND EDWARD SASSOON MILL.

Under instruction from Sheth Vallabhdas Miralal and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Virbhandas Chetray of Barbhai Mohla, Messrs. VORA and CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following bales:—

Raechel Sassoon Mills Shirting Calenders. No.	Bales	Lbs.
3225	4	8
3425	2	8 1/2
3625	9	9
3825	4	9 1/2
4025	6	10
Edward Sassoon Mills Shirting Calenders. No.	**Bales**	**Lbs.**
132 1/2	3	8
136 1/2	5	9
138 1/2	2	9 1/2
140 1/2	2	10

Every bale contains 50 Takas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. cash will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days.

VORA & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3319 of 1921.

RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) WISANJI THAKERSEY HALAI,
(2) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said first defendant W. T. Halai. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1926, at the hour of Four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the 7/16th share of the 1st defendant Wasanji Thakersey Halai now vested in the 2nd defendant as the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee, of the estate and effects of the said 1st defendant in the following 15 pieces or parcels of land, situate at Thana Kasbe Panch Pakhadi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and District Thana bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.
41	14	4	0	0
42	,,	7	0	1
44	14	8	0	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
475	114	5	0	0
476	,,	6	0	0
594	141	1	0	0
53	142	4	0	1
,,	,,	7	0	0
598	,,	0	2	2
596	,,	0	3	0
598	,,	8	0	0
602	143	4	0	0
611	,,	12	0	0
612	,,	13	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
615	,,	17	0	0
626	144	5	0	0
632	146	3	0	0
633	,,	4	0	0
635	,,	6	0	0
637	,,	8	0	0
638	,,	0	0	0
639	147	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
640	148	1	0	0
640	148	4	0	0
,,	,,	11	0	0
640	148	12	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
643	,,	6	0	0
648	149	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	12	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	7	0
,,	,,	0	8	0
,,	,,	0	9	0
,,	,,	0	10	0
651	,,	10	0	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
654	150	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
654	150	0	4	0
654	150	0	5	0
655	151	1	0	0
656	152	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
657	153	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	2
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
,,	,,	0	11	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
661	153	5	0	1
699	165	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
699	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
700	166	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
706	169	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
707	170	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
713	171	6	0	1
717	,,	10	0	0
721	172	3	0	0
737	177	5	0	0
751	178	11	0	0
780	186	4	0	0
912	210	7	0	0
41	148	9	0	0
49	171	2	0	1/1
,,	,,	5	0	2
,,	,,	9	0	2
,,	,,	,,	0	5

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27085

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Noorbai widow of Haji Moosa, Haji Usman, Sulleman Haji Moosa Ahmed Haji Moosa, Mahomed Haji Moosa and Abdul Karim Haji Moosa Sons of the said Haji Moosa Haji Usman and Mariambai daughter of the said Haji Moosa Haji Usman and wife of Noor Mahomed Haji Ebrahim and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th October 1922 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 15th day of September, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the two chawls standing and built on a portion of the said piece of land situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66 New No. 11952, Old Survey No. Nil New Survey No. 3|2636 and Cadastral Survey No. 895 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2491, 2492, 2493 and Street Nos. 3, 4, and 5 containing by admeasurement 4548 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Narotamdas Kandas, on or towards the West by the property of Oosman Gani, on or towards the North by the said Elphinstone Road and on or towards the South partly by the Public drain and partly by Foras Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, BRACKETS AND MOULDING FRAMES, SALAD OIL, PIECEGOODS, STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR, INSOLVENTS' FURNITURE, SAFES, YARN, COTTON WASTE GUN, RIFLE, CARTRIDGES, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office, chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Wardhichand Panna and anr. (Insolvents):—Gold and Silver ornaments, watches, safe with stand, show case cupboards, brass and copper pots, etc.

(2). Re: Estate of Houseinbhoy Haji Hatimbhoy (Insolvent):—Safe, weighing scale, weights, yarn, cotton waste, bobbins, handles for reeling machine etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Vithal Ramset Khadge (Insolvent) traded as Sakharam Apaji and Co:—Safe with stand, copying press, table Mehta boxes, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Charles Kyte (Insolvent):—

One 12-Bore double barrel Gun by W.W. Greener, London, one S.B. 250-Bore Rifle by Savage Arms Corptn., U.S.A. and one lot Cartridges.

(5) Krishna Baldeo Ambalal Parekh (Insolvent):—Bad Coin (Re. 1|—.)

(6) Re: Estate of Nathalal Vithaldas Shah (Insolvent):—Safes, Mehta Boxes, bad coins (Rs. 2|—) etc.

(7) Re: Estate of Madhavlal Trieumlal Trivedi (Insolvent):—Safe, Cupboard, Mehta Box, etc.

By the order of G.C. O'Gorman Esqr., the Ag: Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of C. Buhrer:—

One table clock in case.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

1 Case contg. 100 doz. Aluminium folding glasses.

One lot brackets and moulding frames of various and sizes.

4 Cases contg. 24 doz. bottles Salad Oil, 5oz. size.

8 Cases contg. 64 doz. bottles Salad Oil, 2 1|2oz. size.

By the order of the concerned:—

Dressing table, tea poys, carved tray, book case, books etc.

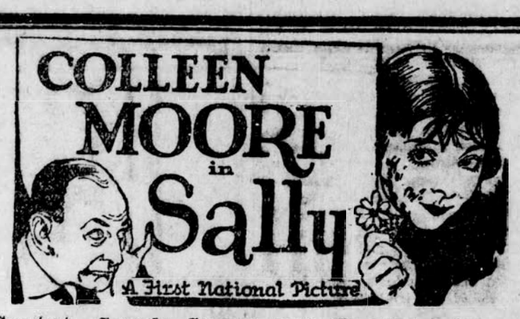
One Studebaker Motor Car, 1-seater, 6 cylinder, in working order.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, Jacconets, Nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.



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All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra.
D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE EVERYWHERE.

HEAVY GENERAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The shallow depression off Arakan yesterday is still affecting the North of the Bay. The monsoon has been very active over the whole country and heavy rain has fallen at many places.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the East and the North Punjab, Central India East, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, North Madras coast and local in Sind, Rajputana, Coorg and Southeast Madras.

Few falls occurred in the Southwest Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts:—Port Blair and Basein one and a half inches; Diamond Island, Akyab two; Monywa one; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Sambalpur two; Patna three; Gaya, Lucknow one; Mainouri three; Bareilly one and a half; Meerut one; Mussoorie three; Delhi one; Hissar one and a half; Lahore three; Sialkot five; Rawalpindi, Simla three; Dalhousie two; Khanpur one; Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters; Jaipur five; Mount Abu, Deesa, Nowgong, Sutna three; Seoni two; Raipur four; Jagdalpur two; Nizamabad four; Trichinopoly, three; Cuddalore, Vizagapatam, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa.

Earthquake report:—A feeble local earthquake shock was recorded by Simla seismographs at two hours one minute this morning.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

Details of flood received from up-country show abnormal rainfall in Thaton district. The whole sub-division was practically submerged causing enormous loss to the cultivators and villagers. It was pathetic to see fields and huts almost entirely under water and inmates striving to meet difficulties by plying small and large canoes.

Bilin town was partially under water. Sugar-cane plantations were destroyed. Mokpalin town was similarly inundated and all shops and residences were waist-deep in the water. Some of the residents had to save themselves by breaking through bamboo roofs and taking shelter on them. Fortunately no loss of lives are reported. Some of the railway bridges have been also affected, but fortunately they all happened when there were no trains passing, and thus disasters were averted.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 30.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 30. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 47	59 12	39 41	43 91
Fort ..	1 12	87 30	44 48	49 67
J.J.Hospital	0 87	70 78	.. ..	47 65

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 30th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 2.60" of rain, Lahore 3.33", Ambala 0.65", Hissar 1.46" and Delhi 1.15". Skies are lightly clouded over the southwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Lahore, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The United Province.—Mainpuri reports 3.24" of rain, Agra 0.39" and Jhansi 0.26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature was below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.85 of rain, Jaipur 5.07", Mount Abu 2.86" and Jodhpur a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in northeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.39" of rain and Ahmedabad 0.62". Skies are heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.40" of rain, Saugor 0.42", Hoshangabad 0.90", Nagpur 0.29", Chanda 0.19" and Raipur 3.76". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.47" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.65", Marmugao 0.82" and Karwar 0.34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84deg.1 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 76deg.5 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.24" of rain and Nizamabad 4.35". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in east Hyderabad. Temperature was almost normal except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active practically all over the reporting area, and has caused widespread rain with many locally heavy falls. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north and east Punjab, the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujerat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras, and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are Trichinopoly 2.58" and Madras 0.84".

Forecast:—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MONDAY THE 30TH OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta		0.25	1.24		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan		2.47	4.60	−2.13	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	2.60	28.27	18.82	+9.45	34.77
Lahore ..	3.33	14.88	12.37	+2.31	19.03
Hissar ..	1.46	16.81	8.95	+7.76	14.47
Ambala ..	0.65	24.04	18.53	+5.51	30.49
Delhi ..	1.15	20.38	17.74	+2.64	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.39	20.68	19.38	+1.30	26.90
Mainpur ..	3.24	21.60	18.21	+3.39	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.26	23.51	20.74	+3.26	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 02	19.2.	24.89	−5.67	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	19.10	23.12	−12.02	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad		2.02	2.07	−0.05	3.68
Karachi		4.25	5.45	−1.20	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	0 05	9.11	7.91	+1.20	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.80	16.08	15.42	+1.26	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.07	24.84	17.97	+6.87	24.21
Kotah ..	0.06	18.12	20.93	−2.81	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2.86	69.87	48.06	21.87	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj		22.98	11.37	11.61	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.02	7.87	11.21	−3.34	13.52
Veraval ..	0.03	32.51	15.01	17.50	18.30
Rajkot ..	0.05	26.89	20.73	+6.07	26.29
Bhavnagar para	0 07	20.69	15.84	+4.85	21.20
Surat ..	0.39	45.65	32.39	13.26	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.62	32.66	23.55	+9.11	28.83
Deesa ..					24.74
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.02	34.00	21.8	12.18	29.14
Indore ..	0.08	20.8	23.30	−2.48	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.40	29.8.	41.35	11.49	55.21
Saugor ..	0.42	33.02	33.71	−0.69	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.90	48.04	36.98	12.07	48.53
Khandwa		23.62	20.28	+3.34	29.13
Akola ..	0.04	24.30	20.86	+6.44	31.—
Amraoti		16.90	21.62	−4.72	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.29	38.45	33.99	+4.46	45.97
Chanda ..	0.15	34.66	36.37	−1.71	51.90
Raipur ..	3.76	27.91	36.75	−9.74	50.86
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.47	55.12	55.86	+3.26	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.65	96.74	80.76	15.78	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.82	88.32	76.36	+0.96	94.96
Karwar ..	0.34	87.92	95.94	−8.90	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon		11.36	12.26	−0.85	22.25
Ahmednagar	0.64	11.59	10.91	+0.68	22.3.
Poona ..	0 03	17.25	15.36	+1.89	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.02	12.1	13.61	−1.50	28.45
Bijapur ..	—	4.38	7.87	−3.49	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 24	42.72	33.77	+8.95	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.15	33.96	16.46	+7.50	27.53
Nizamabad	4.35	20.08	20.08	0	40.05
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	0.12	7.87	17.18	−9.31	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.24	88.61	95.9	−7.27	125.68
Calicut		95.08	79.8.	15.3	117.16
Cochin ..	0.04	73.9	63.9.	+9.95	114.51
Trivandrum ..		24.2.	24.7.	−0.50	64.61
Ceylon-Colombo	0.04	30.32	16.22	14.10	84.1.
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..		13.90	17.63	−3.73	41.59
Bellary ..	0.07	3.42	5.9	−2.55	30.61
Cuddapah ..	0.04	16.3.	12.4.	+3 9.	31.25
Madras ..	0.84	7.74	10.3.	−2.56	30.74
Bangalore ..	..	8.37	12.30	−3.93	35.7
Coimbatore ..	..	4.75	4.20	0.55	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.32	7.2	6.6.	−0.54	33.18
Nagapatam ..	2.58	1.87	6.64	−4.7.	34.98

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

BREAK WANTED IN AGRA, BERAR AND KATHIAWAR.

CONTINUOUS RAINS IN GUJARAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 30

Rains continue in Gujrat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. The Western India weather and crop reports speak of "slow progress" in some of the cotton districts. At other places, break or fine weather is generally wanted.

The crop authority is absolutely silent about Broach.

Why?

Detailed reports are as follows:—

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Districts:

Amritsar.—Still raining.

Ferozepore.—All crops doing well. Lands being prepared for rabi sowings.

Multan.—All crops doing well.

Delhi.—All crops doing well.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants in flower in irrigated lands. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cotton plants making good progress.

Amraoti.—Cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—All crops doing well. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Dhulia.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well. No rain required for a fortnight.

Viramgam.—Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing

Bhavnagar.—Cotton plants in flower, but are making slow progress on account of rain.

Barsi.—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants making slow progress. Food grains prospects improving. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Solapur.—Rabi sowings expected to improve.

Bellary.—Absence of rain causing anxiety.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS

A Sale of works in aid of the above Home will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall Gamdevi, on 4th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Many prominent ladies will be among the Stallholders and Mrs. Palmer has kindly consented to open the Sale.

There will be different kinds of "stalls" to please all tastes and requirements. There will be also a stall of house-hold linen in addition to the fancy articles. The refreshments and flower stalls are sure to be attractive and tempting. There will also be a Fish-Pond for the old and the young.

The concert is organised by Miss Gedge, Mrs. Freany Cama and Mrs. Homai Chichgar. The items on the programme are carefully selected and are sure to please Miss Raihana Tyabi is coming specially from Baroda to sing at the concert. Madan Janushke Lyttler will also play.

Tickets:—Re. 1 for seats in the Hall and Annas 8 in the gallery, will be had from the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi. Admission to the Sale is free to all.

SALES OF KHADI

The manager of the All-India Spinners' Association, Khadi Bhandar, writes:—

The annual accounts of the Bhandar closed in July last after the lapse of thirteen months. For the last month (July) the prices on the whole were reduced to the cost price, and some varieties were undersold. The total sales in the month amounted to Rs. 35,463-11-0. The annual sales are:—

1925: July, Rs. 15,101-11-3; August, Rs. 8,399-11-9; September, Rs. 9,940-2-9; October, Rs. 17,367-15-3; November, Rs. 8,721-10-3; December, Rs. 10,314-7-3; 1926: January, Rs. 29,427-8-6; February, Rs. 13,072-0-9; March, Rs. 26,422-4-6; April, Rs. 19,793-1-8; May, Rs. 15,469-1-6; June, Rs. 13,458-10-6; July, Rs. 35,463-11-0. Annual credit sales, Rs. 6,920-3-6.

The Khadi is advancing both in texture and varieties. Efforts are being made to manufacture them, so as to suit the general taste.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.752 inches (0.9 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.714 " (0.13 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.035
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.3 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81 degrees (0.4 below normal.
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.6 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m W
Velocity " " 15 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.47 inches
Total rainfall during the month 22.05 "
" " " year 62.21 "

YOUR EYE
Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLERS' LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. Kemp and Co., or Thomson and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

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B. COM. & G.D.A. STUDENTS
Commences 1st SEPTEMBER
Fees Rs. 60 only for seven months' training. Postal Tuition Rs. 125.
ENROLL IMMEDIATELY at
BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
Fort, BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY

AMERICAN
A. C. MOTORS from ¼ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec. Ice-cream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.
Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and 361, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Aug. 25.—The main item of interest during the week just concluded was the publication of the fourth American Bureau Report, which indicated a probable crop of 15,248,000 bales. Although this figure was regarded as distinctly "bullish" and New York "futures" registered an immediate advance of nearly a cent, our local piecegoods market has not been appreciably affected. Buyers from nearly all the main up-country consuming centres have now arrived in Calcutta, but enquiry continues to be on an extremely moderate scale and clearances remain very poor, whilst prices are barely steady. It appears to be the general opinion of the bazar that no market improvemen can be looked for until after the Janmastami Festival, which will be celebrated on Monday next, the 30th instant.

Grey Shirtings—Remain very quiet. Prices have registered a further slightly decline.

Grey Dhooties.—Clearances have fallen off, and values are tending downwards.

Whites.—Sales have improved slightly, but bazar rates keep very low.

Miscellaneous.—There is some enquiry for Fancies, but prices are a little lower than last week.

Yarn.—This section is inactive.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T Red Yarn, per lb. Rs. 0|15|0 to 1|5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1|2, 38, 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 7|14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8 1|4 lbs. Rs. 10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1|2, 16 by 16, 8 1|4 lbs. Rs. 11|8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10 1|4 lbs. Rs. 12|8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38, 18 by 18, 11 1|2 lbs. Rs. 13 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10 1|4 lbs. Rs. 14|1 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 7|7 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 by 40 in yds. Rs. 22.

Wh. Shtgs. 98, 36 by 40, in yds. Rs. 16|2.

Wh. Shtgs. 99, 36 by 40 in yds. 18 6.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 by 40, in yds. 8|4.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

In consequences of the recent heavy rains demand from the consuming districts has fallen off somewhat, but values are maintained and, with a change in the weather, clearances would at once improve.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10 1|2s Rs. 2|12 to Rs. 3.
Mule 12 1|2s Rs. 2|13 to Rs. 3|1.
Mule 14 1|2s Rs. 3|1 to Rs. 3|5.
Mule 16 1|2s Rs. 3|3 to Rs. 3|7.
Mule 20 1|2s Rs. 3|5 to Rs. 3|9.
Mule 22s Rs. 3|6 to Rs. 3|10.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report says:—

Calcutta, 25th Aug.—Heavy Goods.—Enquiry coninues on a small scale and with the exception of a limited business done in Cornsacks, for next season, and B. Twills for various deliveries up to June, trade generally has been of a retail character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twills Sacking 27"—16 ozs. 6 by 8 for August|September and September at Rs. 20|14; B. Twills for August at Rs. 46|4 to Rs. 50, for September at Rs. 45|12 to Rs. 46|12; Liverpool Twills for August at Rs. 48|8 to Rs. 49.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 1|4 lbs.) for August at Rs. 70.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—We have nothing to report.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 46|4 to Rs. 46, for September at Rs. 46|8 to Rs. 46|4 to Rs. 47, for July|September and August|September 1927 at Rs. 42 to Rs. 43; Woolpacks (11 1|4 lbs.) for September at Rs. 2|7 to Rs. 2|6|6.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for November at Rs. 34, for December|January at Rs. 34|8; Hy. Cees for August at Rs. 46|12, for September at Rs. 46|4; A. Twills for August at Rs. 53|8, for April at Rs. 52.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for January|March at Rs. 40|8; B. Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 46|4 to Rs. 50, for September at Rs. 45|12 to Rs. 46|12, for September|January at Rs. 44, for October at Rs. 44, for January|March at Rs. 44, for January|June at Rs. 43|8, for April|June at Rs. 44; Liverpool Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 48|8 to Rs. 49.

Hessians.—At the beginning of the week this market ruled quiet and values fluctuated within narrow limits, latterly a firmer tone has prevailed and rates have improved all round. Shippers have bought a small quantity for near shipment, while a fair trade, chiefly to speculators, has been transacted in the forward positions.

9 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 15|3 to Rs. 15 to Rs. 15|6, for September at Rs. 14|13 to Rs. 14|11 to Rs. 15, for October|December at Rs. 14|4 to Rs. 14|8 to Rs. 14|6 to Rs. 14|8, for January|March at Rs. 14|4, for January|June at Rs. 14, for April|June at Rs. 14.

50"—10 ozs. for August at Rs. 18|8, for October|December at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18|4.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for early September at Rs. 96 to Rs. 97.

11 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 18|9 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18|6, for September at Rs. 18|12 to Rs. 17|14 to Rs. 18|3, for October at Rs. 17|8, for October|December at Rs. 17|6 to Rs. 17|2 to Rs. 17|8, for January|June at Rs. 17.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for August at Rs. 32.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

WANTED YOUNGMEN, who within the four walls of their own homes can do for us in spare moments the easiest clerical work on highly decent weekly cash payments. All the necessary papers, postage and stationery will be supplied by us at our own cost. Full particulars forwarded to any address on receipt of an Anna postal envelope with your own address written clearly on it. WRITE IMMEDIATELY to EDISON & CO., GUJRANWALA.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 27th August 1926

Description Spot prices 26-8-26 19-8-26.

Broach F.G.	.. .. ..	350
Saw-Gd. Dharwar	.. ..	360
P. American F.G.	.. ..	360
Kadi. Viramgam F.G.	.. ..	340
Dholleras .F.G	.. .. ..	335
Kalagin F.G.	.. .. ..	340
Kutch F. G.	.. .. ..	345
Surat F. G.	.. .. ..	420
Rajpipla F. G.	.. W ..	420
Navsari F. G.	.. .. ..	430
Southern G d.	.. .. ..	338
Bijapore G. d.	.. .. ..	338
Bagalkote G. d.	.. .. ..	348
Notherns (excluding red)	.. ..	353
Mirsj G.d.	.. .. ..	378
Compta G'd.	.. .. ..	378
Tinnevelies G. d.	.. .. ..	393
Kurungannis G.d.	.. .. ..	396
Cambodia G. d.	.. .. ..	493

Futures Settlement Rates

Hedge Contracts	26-8-26	19-8-26.	25-8-26
Bengals Dec-Jan.	362	250	257
Broach July-Aug.	..	343	..
Do. April-May	326	314	321
Oomra F. July	312	302	306
Southerns G. Aug/Sept.	335	332	336

Receipts for the wee7 ending 26th. Aug

	1926. Bales.	1925. Bales.
Bengals	1846	1368
Oomras	1858	2820
Dholleras	464	226
Broach	246	310
Southerns	3902	6995
Persians	91	157
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	8	18
E. Africans	3605	3408
Other sorts	..	..
Total	12020	15344

Exports for the week ending 26th Aug.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	99
Continent	4970
China	3200
Japan	5665
Coast Ports	..
Total ..	13934

Afloat in Harbour

Europe	2274
China, Japan and Coast Ports	7264
Total ..	9538

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
3319342	3660524	3284733	3633235	3461238

Exports from 1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	49248	70419	150519
Continent ..	497059	625897	944859
China	385094	349294	244984
Japan	1476827	1663656	1313298
Coast Ports ..	24411	23155	52343
U. S. A.	1450	9829	..
Total	2434089	2742250	2706003

	1922-23	1921-22
	127912)	643439
	709883)	
	377503	386935
	1707833	1450419
	52575	50686
Total	2975706	2431479

Total exports by rail, 1st September, 1925, to 26th August 1926 1,15,289 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1925 to 26th August, 1926 7,33,062 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th August, 1926 4,00,240 bales.

DEATH OF KHOJA JUDGE AT BHAVNAGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 30.

Yesterday noon, Sheth Mahomedali Abdulali Vakil, a retired Khoja judge, died suddenly due to heart failure at the ripe old age of nearly seventy years. The deceased, besides being an ardent social and religious reformer, was the president of the Anjuman-e-Islam, president of the Khoja Shia Jamat, and secretary of the Sheth Harjibhai Jamal Free Anglo-Vernacular School and Madresa. His activities were varied.

A Bezvada message of Monday's date states:—"Elaborate preparations have been made in connection with the inauguration of the Senate of the Andhra University by His Excellency the Chancellor to-day. The function takes place at the Museum Hall, after which the first meeting of the Senate will be held in the same place. The first item of business will be the election of members to the Syndicate and the Academic Council, and a representative of the University of the Court of the Indian Institute of Science.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

HYDROPHOBIA TREATMENT.

ALLEGED EXPERT'S UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

The appeal filed by Raghunathdas Morarji and Sobhagchand Naginchand Jhaveri, two prominent merchants of Bombay, against the decree passed by Mr. Justice Kajiji in favour of Vithalrao Appasaheb Gaekwar for Rs. 4,000 claimed by him as his fee for hydrophobia treatment, came up for hearing before the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten, and Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court.

The plaintiff Vithalrao Gaekwad, who is a retired Police Superintendent of the Baroda State, claimed that he had acquired a great reputation in Gujarat for treating cases of rabid dogbites and hydrophobia, and that he had started hospitals at various places for giving free treatment to poor patients. In July, 1924, the only son, aged 10 years, of Raghunathdas, the first defendant, was bitten by a rabid dog. The plaintiff alleged that Sobhagchand, the second defendant, who knew him well recommended to the first defendant, his friend, to send for him for treating the boy. Accordingly, one Ramchandra was sent to Navsari to bring down the plaintiff to Bombay. The plaintiff, learning that the first defendant was a rich man, demanded Rs. 5,000. Ramchandra said that he was not authorised to settle about any payment, and returned to Bombay. After seeing the defendants, Ramchandra wired to the plaintiff: "You and Sobhagchand are fast friends, and it is unreasonable for you to demand money. So start to-day without fail." To this, the plaintiff replied that he did not want the money for himself, but for opening a hospital. Ultimately, according to the plaintiff, as a result of further correspondence the first defendant agreed to pay Rs. 4,000, and the second defendant guaranteed the payment to the plaintiff, who then came down to Bombay and stayed with the second defendant from 12th to 18th July, during which period he treated the boy. The plaintiff, thereafter, repeatedly demanded the money from the defendant who, however, put him off from time to time. He maintained that the first defendant as the principal, and the second defendant as the surety, were both liable to pay the amount.

THE DEFENCE—"NO AGREEMENT."

The suit was contested by both the defendants on the ground that neither of them had entered into any agreement with the plaintiff, as alleged. The first defendant stated the second defendant had told him that the plaintiff had an effective cure for hydrophobia, and was anxious to demonstrate his skill and make a name in Bombay. The second defendant suggested that he would send for the plaintiff, to which he replied that he had no objection to the plaintiff seeing his son. Thereafter, he received a letter from the plaintiff, but he did not reply to it, since he had not asked him to come. He denied that he had agreed to give the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 or any amount, or that the second defendant had guaranteed the payment to him. He admitted that the plaintiff came down to Bombay and stayed with the second defendant, but maintained that it was of his own accord and with a view to get an opportunity to demonstrate his skill, and not in pursuance to any such arrangement as alleged. The plaintiff paid only one visit to see the boy in the company of the second defendant who brought him as his friend. The plaintiff prescribed some treatment which was absolutely ineffective. Under the circumstances, he submitted that the suit was false and vexatious and should be dismissed.

The second defendant supported the first defendant in all the above particulars. He stated that the plaintiff had represented to him that he wished to demonstrate the efficacy of his remedy in Bombay. Accordingly, to give him a chance, he had sent one Ramchandra to Navsari to bring him down. But the plaintiff demanded an exorbitant sum for a charitable hospital which, he said, he was going to start. The second defendant refused to meet any such demand, and subsequently the plaintiff came down to Bombay of his own accord, and stayed with him. He then took the plaintiff, at his own request, to see the boy on the express understanding that he was not to claim any fees. The plaintiff paid only one visit and his treatment proved entirely useless. The second defendant categorically and absolutely denied that the first defendant had promised to pay anything, or that he had guaranteed the payment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, who originally heard the case, had held that the first defendant had authorised the second defendant to send for the plaintiff, and that he had agreed to pay Rs. 4,000, for which the second defendant stood guarantee. He further held that the boy was cured by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff could claim the money for himself, although he had originally demanded it for a hospital. A decree was, accordingly, passed in favour of the plaintiff against both the defendants.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Against this decision, both the defendants filed an appeal.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, with Mr. H. J. Kania, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the first and second defendants respectively. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Mulji Pradhan and Pereira, represented the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Kemp who heard the appeal observed, in the course of their judgment, that the plaintiff in his correspondence had demanded the money for a hospital, while in this suit he claimed it for himself as his professional fee. On that point alone, the case went against him. Their Lordships held that the plaintiff had failed to prove any agreement between himself and either or both of the defendants. Their Lordships thought that while both sides had embellished their statements and evidence, there was no reason to entirely disbelieve the defendants while wholly believing the plaintiff, as the trial judge had done. There was no sufficient ground for holding that the boy was cured by the plaintiff, nor could the recovery of the boy be said, under Section 114 of the Evidence Act, to have been the natural and probable effect of his treatment.

On these grounds, their Lordships reversed the lower Court's decision, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit, holding in favour of the defendants on all the issues. It was further directed by their Lordships that the plaintiff should pay the defendants' costs of the appeal, but that the defendants should bear their own costs of the trial Court.

BRIEFLESS BARRISTER'S INSOLVENCY.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

The story of the a briefless barrister's insolvancy was related before the Hon. Mr. Justice Talyarkhan at the High Court when an application for discharge was made by Mahmadally Tyebji Kadurbhoy.

The application was objected to by the opposing creditor, Mahmadally Masalawalla.

Mr. Engineer, on behalf of the creditor, stated that the debtor (insolvant) was a son-in-law of a son of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy. The creditor had advanced him moneys to study for the Bar in England. After being called to the Bar in 1912, the debtor returned to Bombay-where he married. As he could not repay the debt, the creditor filed a suit against him and obtained a decree. The debtor, thereafter, went to England again, and after returning went there on a third visit. When he came back to Bombay in 1921, the creditor applied for the execution of the decree against him, and he was sent to the civil jail from where he obtained an insolvancy order.

Mr. Engineer, added that the debtor had some properties and was paying Rs. 160 for rent. Counsel submitted that no discharge should be granted to him, unless a decree, for however small an amount, was passed against him.

His Lordship said that a decree could be passed only if it was proved that he had settled at one place to practise. But he was wandering from place to place.

FOR REFUSING TO MARRY.

On behalf of the debtor, his solicitor submitted that the creditor had advanced the money to the debtor without any intention of demanding it back, in the hope that the debtor would marry the creditor's daughter after returning from England. But the debtor having refused to agree to this, he was now being harrassed. The debtor belongs to the faction of his community ranged against the Mullaji Saheb (Head Priest of the community) and therefore he did not get any briefs.

His Lordship (to the debtor)—Mr. Kadurbhoy, do you intend to practise? I think you have forgotten your law by this time? (Laughter).

The debtor—I will have to refresh my knowledge, my Lord.

His Lordship asked the debtor whether he would pay up his debts in future when he got money, to which he replied in the affirmative, an added, with tearful eyes, that his whole community was opposed to him.

His Lordship, in view of the professional position of the debtor, passed a decree for Rs. 2,000 against him in favour of the Official assignee, and granted him discharge.

PREJUDICED AGAINST ACCUSED.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A MAGISTRATE

Allegations of showing undue partiality to the complainant was made by one Jamshed Jamasji Bhagwagar against the Honarary First Class Magistrate of Bandra in course of a transfer application he presented before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court.

The applicant stated that he was being prosecuted, along with one Darabshaw Pirojshaw Vakil by the respondent Eruchshaw Sorabji Shroff, in the Court of the Hon. First Class Magistrate of Bandra, for alleged adultery with his wife and for enticing her away from lawful guardianship under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. In his complaint the respondent had openly stated at the time of obtainnig process: "Through the instrumentality of Darabshaw Pirojshaw Vakil, the second accused, who is my wife's brother and who has recently returned from England and who to my information has served there a term of seven years' imprisonment, my wife has grown fond of, and was associating with, the first applicant." Though a protest was made to the Magistrate at the first hearing against the mention in the complaint of an alleged conviction, the Magistrate, instead of having it removed from the complaint, stated that the second accused "had declared it to the wide world," whereas the second accused had not done anything of the sort. Owing to the aforesaid false statement in the complaint the Magistrate was prejudiced also against the applicant and ordered issue of warrants against both.

The applicant, continuing, stated that the Magistrate, in the beginning of the proceedings, made a suggestion for compounding the case, but when his pleader tried to explain the object of the complainant in resorting to Court, the Magistrate said: "I will not allow you to recriminate. Here is a man (i.e., the complainant) who has come with a just grievance." The applicant submitted that the attitude of the Magistrate apeared to be favourable towards the respondent, to whom he was giving undue facilities to prove his case. From the commencement of the trial the Magistrate was prejudiced against the applicant, who had grave apprehensions that he would not have a fair and impartial trial in that Court. He further submitted that it would be conducive to the administration of justice to transfer the case to the Court of one of the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay or to any other competent Court for trial.

Their Lordships issued a rule against the Magistrate to show cause why the case should not be transferred.

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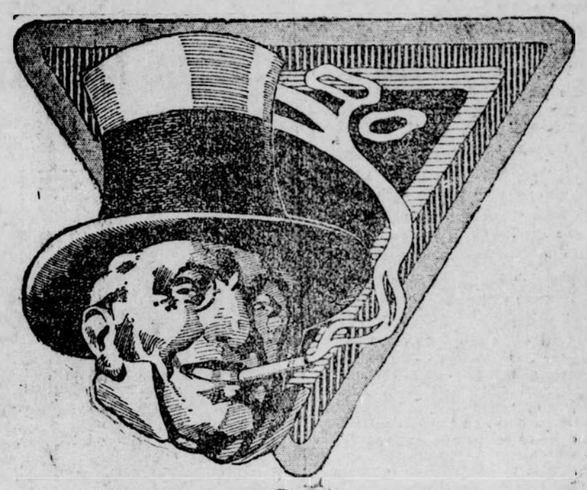

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POONA RACES.

OPENING DAY: BIG MEETING,

TRIAL PLATE FOR MR. EVE.

POONA, Aug. 30.

Racing of a high order was witnessed at the opening meeting of the Season Proper and there were enough well backed to make the outing an enjoyable one for a large crowd of holiday-makers. The sport was marred by a tragedy, jockey Harrison sustained a broken rib when his mount Bright Bird II fell after completing the course for The Baldoyle Plate.

The great Orange William again had to strike his flag, this time to Red Hawk, a Frenchbred colt, who won the important Trial Plate for Mr. Eve. The same owner also won the Criterion with Dick Turpin, who has now found his Home form.

The Countrybred Derby with its handsome trophy went to the Mysore owner Mr. G. A. Marsh, his Drummer Boy—a four year old son of Old Drury, triumphing cleverly over last year's winner Shivaprasad.

The 2nd Division of The Lincoln Plate brought some heavy backing for Bridault a showy gelding belonging to Capt. Crawford. He however failed to justify the support, for he was beaten into fourth place seven lengths behind the first pair. Hot Lips was one of the smartest out of the gate and cleverly maintained her advantage to the end. Townsend rode hard on Shingled but found Harrison's filly going too well.

The favourite Invinola gave a feeble exhibition in the other Division by finishing in the bunch—a positon he occupied from the start. Steel Blue was well handled by Howell and got up in time to head Unruly home. The latter was beaten by the weight as the going was slightly affected due to a shower just before the race. By rushing into fourth place in the last few strides Barbary made it plain that all is well with her and the mare should do well over a longer distance.

A large field went out to contest the gold cup for The Poona Countrybred Derby. Drummer Boy was made a co-favourite with Gift of Song and won an exciting race. Shivaprasad resolutely handled by Barnett swooped on the field and all but got home. Major Vanrenen possesses a useful colt in Winfree, by Mickey Free out of Winsome. This youngster caught the eye in the paddock and was responsible for a lot of the early pace. Backers received a poor run for their money on Gift of Song who is evidently no weight carrier. The filly never flattered at any stage of the race.

The Baldoyle Plate provided a most exciting struggle. No less than eight horses passed the post locked together. The winner turned up in Very Little who beat Lady Theo just near Home. Eltonian looked a winner at one time but weakened in the final stretch. The unlucky horse here was Ulster Ally who was travelling faster than most of them, but was badly baulked for a passage up the straight. The sport was marred by an accident in this race, Bright Bird II who was running well up stumbled just as they passed the post and brought down his rider heavily. Harrison was injured by the fall and was carried into the casualty room.

Much enthusiasm was evinced in the Poona Arab Derby a gruelling test of stamina. France proved himself too good for the opposition and won on a fight rein by six lengths. Mansoor Beg was wagered upon as a good thing and ran a creditable race. Clarke set him after the winner in the straight, but France was too full of running to be in any way troubled. Arab Prince almost got the distance while Riyad finished fifth after leading the field till well into the straight.

Only eight sported silk in the Trial Plate, the centre piece of the programme. The race ended sensationally Mr. Eve's new importation, Red Hawk, just getting home in front of Orange William. The winner is by Star Hawk out of Perpetuana and is French Bred. Orange William appeared to be gaining on the winner and was decidedly unlucky in going under. After making most of the pace My Lord retired and finished last, well down the field.

Mr. Eve's colours had another turn in the next race, the Criterion Plate. Dick Turpin, who is also French Bred proved too good for Ardley who beat all the others up the straight. Mr. Eve's horse again demonstrated that he is of a superior class and ought to catch the judge's eye more often this season. Speedy Marquis finished a creditable third though he had to shoulder a penalty for his last win.

A big surprise awaited backers in the Dealers' New Plate for it was one of the least backed in the field that occupied the all important position at the end. Hilaluzzaman whose previous performances had not stamped him as a stayer, won very easily here accounting for Sanatogen and Money Spinner. Sabiq and Vari hardly justified the support they received, both finishing down the field.

Howell and Meekings were the most successful jockeys, both securing a double. Walker, C. Hoyt, Townsend and Ashwood went up a point each.

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr A Hague's HOT LIPS 7-5 Ashwood 1
Mr E S Godfrey's SHINGLED 9-1 Townsend 2
Mr F M Garda's MINOO MAHAL 9-1 Ritchie 3
Capt J Crawford's BRIDAULT 7-12 F Black 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Footpedal 9-5, Mist 9-4, Erinite 8-12, Faubourg 8-7, Fair Slave 8-6, Puppet 8-3, Silver Charm 8-1, Eze 8-0, Waveworn 7-9, and Highspot 7-9.

The race:—There was a slight drizzle just before the race. A fair start saw Footpedal flash out for a space. When they settled down Hot Lips was in front of Silver Charm, Shingled, and Bridault with Waveworn last. They negotiated the turn in this order. Shingled challenged Hot Lips and made a fine race of it. The former won comfortably by 3/4 length, 7 lengths, head.

Time:—1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 26

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17/8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 12.

Favourite:—Bridault.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr M C Patel's STEEL BLUE 8-8 Howell 1
Mr T Harrison's UNRULY 9-5 A T Harrison 2
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's WILD FLOWER 7-13 Burn 3
Mr P B Avasia's BARBARY 9-3 McQuade 4

Not run:—Dark Orient, Hill and Dale, and Earmark.

Also ran:—Belle Syme 8-13, Prose and Verse 8-8, Invinola 8-5, Killaloo 8-3, Lady Junior 8-0 and Blue Curtain 7-4.

The race:—Another sharp shower fell before the race was due to start. As the barrier ascended Steel Blue was out with a flying start. Unruly then took on the running for a furlong. Past 'four' Wild Flower was in command followed by Unruly, Steel Blue, Lady Junior, Barbary and Invinola. Killaloo brought up the rear. Wild Flower retired at the turn. Unruly brought them round chased by Steel Blue. An exciting race home saw Steel Blue just get home by a head. 2 lengths, short head.

Time:—1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 93/8; Palces Rs. 25, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 52/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 10 and Rs. 24/8.

Favourite:—Invinola.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000. The Gold Cup and Rs. 7,000 to the owner and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, Rs 3,000 to the owner and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third.

Mr G A Marsh's DRUMMER BOY 9-0 S J Meekings 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's SHIVAPRASAD 9-0 Barnett 2
Major D Vaurenen's WINFREE 7-12 Dobie 3
Mr G Z A Deane's ASIAN PRINCESS 8-11 Ritchie 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Postern 9-0, Prince Arthur 9-0, Gift of Song 8-11, Osborne 9-0, Sible 8-11, Lilac 8-11, Shewanti 8-11, Vijiya 8-11, Maud B 8-11, Don't Hurt 7-12, Star Shell 7-12, and Javadevi 7-9.

The race:—They gave trouble and the start was delayed. The barrier however rose to a good start. On settling down Asian Princess, cut a fast pace from Sible, Lilac, Winfree and Drummer Boy. They maintained this order till the turn where Drummer Boy drew out and looked an easy winner until challenged by Shivaprasad. A fine race home resulted in Drummer Boy just squeezing home by a head. 2 lengths, short head.

Time:—1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35/8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 34/8.

Favourite:—Gift of Song.

Trainer:—Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr M C Patel's VERY LITTLE 7-13 Howell 1
Mrs. F M Garda's LADY THEO 8-8 Ritchie 2
Mr Vivian's ELTONIAN 8-12 Townsend 3
Mrs C N Wadia's ULSTER ALLY 9-0 Bowley 4

Not run:—Happy Sinner.

Also ran:—Husky 9-0, Ormiston 9-0, Kaser Girl 8-13, Bright Bird II 8-12, Quitch 8-11, Wedding Day 8-7, Brimstone 8-7, Solo Bridge 8-0, Bell's Life 7-12, Proud Chieftain 7-11, Pilgrim 7-10, and Beaver Puff 7-4.

The race:—It was a poor start, Bell's Life dwelling slight, Solo Bridge was quickest into his strides attended by Very Little, Eltonian, Wedding Day, Husky and Bright Bird. The others followed strung out. Very Little headed Solo Bridge past 'four' and came round just clear of Solo Bridge, Eltonian and Lady Theo, Bright Bird and Ulster Ally also moved up from the bunch. A great race ensued in the run home Very Little lasting out to win comfortably from Lady Theo. Eltonian kept Ulster Ally hampered in his run, out of third place.

Bright Bird II fell as they passed the winning post and its jockey Harrison was badly injured.

Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 324/8; Places Rs. 56, Rs. 59/8 and Rs. 26/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 108; Places Rs. 30/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Brimstone.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1926. W. A. reduced 5lbs.

Mr D S Barve's FRANCE 7-1 Townsend 1
Mr Heath's MANSOOR BEG 7-5 Clarke 2
Mr Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE 8-7 McQuade 3
Mr D S Barve's SUCCESS 8-1 Howell 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Rex 8-12, Rami 8-12, Arabian Star 7-9, Solomon's Song 8-12, Ramban 8-12, Othello 8-12, Black Magic 8-12, Zoolfakar 8-11, Amanra 8-8, Blackberry 8-7, Sultan Beg 8-7, Revi 8-7, Kanze 8-7, Amata 8-3, Muluk 7-12, Wild Cherry 7-7, and Riyad 7-2.

The race:—Blackberry planted; the others were well away. Ramban made the pace on settling down, Muluk, Riyad, Kanze and France coming next in order. At the mile Muluk headed Ramban and the pair raced clear of Riyad, Kanze and Arabian Star. Riyad took on the role of pacemaker from the six furlongs the others following in the same order. Riyad continued in the van until the turn where France moved up with Mansoor Beg. The former coming through on the rails went on to win a canter. Arab Prince made a late effort and secured the third placing.

Time:—2 minutes 55 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid.—Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 36/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 11/8, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Mansoor Beg.

Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. For horses W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs.

Mr Eve's RED HAWK 9-1 A C Walker 1
Mr A E Ephraums' ORANGE WILLIAM 9-7 Townsend 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREENFINCH 9-2 R Stokes 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' ABORIGINE 8-7 Barnett 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Affable 9-2, Heron 9-2, My Lord 8-7, and Chrysolite 8-6.

The race:—An excellent start saw Red Hawk assume command, his nearest attendants being Affable and Aborigine. Then came Orange William, My Lord and Heron. Chrysolite brought up the rear. Past 'five' My Lord moved up and raced abreast of Affable a little behind Red Hawk. Red Hawk with My Lord at his hee's brought them into the straight. Here My Lord retired leaving Red Hawk to stay the determined challenge of Orange William. Greenfinch came up fast to displace Aborigine for third place. Won by head, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 45 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 338; Places Rs. 37/8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 38.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94/8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Orange William.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE CRITERION.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over, since 31st March, 1924. W. A. and C. reduced 14lbs.

Mr Eve's DICK TURPIN 8-3 C Hoyt ... 1
Mr N Begmahomed's ARDLEY 8-2 Townsend 2
Mr J C Galstaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS 9-3 Dobie 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-3 Meekings 4

Not run:—Pom Pom and Prose and Verse.

Also ran:—Madame Seguin 8-11, Brilliant Lady 8-7, Ventose 8-6, Minority 8-3, Vale of York 8-3, Whit Week 8-3, Special Sprout 7-9, Heera Mahal 7-13, and Nougat 7-12.

The race:—They were despatched to a level start. Madame Seguin dashed away with a long lead and set a fast pace to Dick Turpin, Radian, Speed Marquis and Ventose. Nougat tailed off the field. They closed in at the turn where Dick Turpin drew out and won hard held by 1½ lengths. Ardley came up late and finished second 1½ lengths in front of Speedy Marquis. Short head.

Time:—1 minute 31 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30/8; Places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10/8.

Favourite:—Dick Turpin.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling or since 1st July, 1925.

Mr H M Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN 7-10 S J Meekings 1
Mr Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN 8-11 Barnett 2
Mr Nasaif bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER 8-3 A C Walker 3
Mr F A Banaji's FERDINAND 8-6 Herbert 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Farooq 9-3, Tofafar 8-4, Knight Errant 6-8, Red Prince 8-3, Sabiq 8-3, Durban 8-0, Salonic 8-0, Shivaji Prasad 8-0, Rose Royal 8-0, Cicero 7-10, Glad Eye 7-10, Baig 7-6, Amar 7-10, Vari 7-10, Constantine 7-10 and Aasuf 6-8.

The race:—Ferdinand cracked the pace closely followed by Glad Eye, Sanatogen and Hilaluzzaman. At a short interval came Money Spinner heading the others who were strung out. The half-way stage saw the same order prevailing only Amar being prominent now behind Money Spinner. Ferdinand retired at the third furlong leaving Hilaluzzaman to show them around. Hereabouts Amar drew out but it was a mere flash and Hilaluzzaman ridden out easily held Sanatogen and Money Spinner. Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Favourites:—Rose Royal and Vari.

Time:—2 minutes 26 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 294/8; Places Rs 87, Rs. 121/8 and Rs. 73/8.

2nd Tote paid —Win Rs. 127; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 53/8 and Rs. 32.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

"AFGAR."

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

The London Musical Comedy Company are paying a visit to Bombay, their short season at the Excelsior extending over only a week. There will be a different play every night and the repertoire includes the best of musical successes. Last night the Company opened their season with Afgar, a tale of a fortunate Moor who possessed thirty wives. The play proceeds to narrate the career of a dashing Spaniard, Don Juan, Junior, who has been incarcerated on account of his amorous propensities, which led him to daily in flirtations over the harem wall with the pearls of Afgar's delight. This may be a colourful description, but it is appropriate in depicting the excellent scenic setting in which the comedy is laid. In order to further his scheme to escape Don Juan makes violent love to Zaydee, the Moor's favourite wife. Meanwhile Coucourli, his faithful squire, arrives with Isilda, the lover's fiancee, both in disguise, and though Don Juan makes his escape, complications arise, which are eventually straightened out by Zaydee who in renouncing Don Juan tells him that two also may pretend to love. There is an amusing interlude when Afgar's wives go on strike and assume conjugal control. The Company have made themselves familiar with the little characteristics of Bombay, and the use of these in their little jokes did not fail to excite immense amusement.

Madeline Rossiter in the role of Zaydee is, still the perfect actress we have ever known her to be. Afgar was well represented by Mr. Chas. Bradley who is another old friend, while in Mr. Dorian Evans, who took the part of Don Juan, the Company has a singer of rare ability.

The rest of the cast was as follows:—

Houssain (Chief of the Abode of Felicity)—Mr. Dan Mansfield.

Dansach (Master of the Gates)—Mr. Terence Hall.

Coucourli—Mr. Jack Crichton.

Isilda—Miss. Ceceila Ricordo.

Messaouda (a wife of Afgar)—Miss Belle Leichner.

Hanifa (a wife of Afgar)—Miss Dorothea Williams.

Harem Ladies: Misses Bobbie Moodie, Rita McGee, Grace Ray, Gaby Hill, Winnie Staples.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

It will be interesting for the Cinema-going public and the public in general to know that the Picture Palace situated at Lamington Road and known as Cinema Precious which was for some time in the hands of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the mortgagee in possession, has been now placed under altogether new management, and will commence its work under the same from the next Saturday. The entire working and management of the Cinema will henceforth rest in the hands of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Wellington, the able conductor of Cinema Wellington (Dhobi Talao) and West End Cinema (New Charni Road). It is reported that with the new staff and new management, the Cinema will commence showing on its screen up-to-date and first-rate dramas.

The film "Stop Flirting", a grand six-reel comic production, will be screened from next Saturday. Mr. Rustomji Wellington gives the Cinema going public the assurance that the standard of the Precious Cinema will be equally maintained with those of the West End and the Wellington. The rates of tickets are moderate.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

GORDONS IN THE FINAL.

In the second semi-final match of the Tournament played on Monday between the Gordon Highlanders and Royal Artillery the former won by three goals to nil. Dickens scored their first goal in the opening half while Tosh and Goodie obtained the other two with shots which would have knocked any goalie off his feet. If anything the Gordons can shoot and it is this which will provide the uncertainty in Wednesday's final for which the Middlesex start favourite.

Gordon Highlanders ..... 3 goals.
Royal Artillery ..... nil.

Gordon Highlanders:—Henderson; Gown and Harley; Gileson, Hiscock and Tosh; Goudie, Cull, Jones, Dickens and Kinnaid.

Royal Artillery:—Atkinson; Brown and Massey; Lines, James and Gingell; Bevan, Benham, French, Fieldhouse and Bunce.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

GOKULASHTAMI.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

Monday was observed as a holiday by the Hindus of Bombay on account of Gokulashtami or Janmashtami. Gokulashtami is sacred to Krishna. On the 8th day of the dark half of Shravan, Krishna the eighth incarnation of Vishnu was born in Mathura at midnight in the palace of his maternal uncle Kaunsa and he was immediately taken by his father Vasudev to Gokula to save him from Kaunsa's hands. Krishna, the cowherd, afterwards becomes a statesman, a law giver, a philosopher, warrior, and in fact the most arresting figure of those stirring times. His place in Hindu religion is equally important. The Divine Bhagvadgita gives spiritual solace not only to Hindus, but to all intellectuals whatever may be their religion. A great literature has sprung up in which Krishna plays the central part. His was a complex personality,—many-sided and satisfying even to the most meticulous. At the same time there is a vast literature in the Hindu religion devoted to Bhakti cult and here again Krishna is the most important an enthralling figure, and without him there would be no Bhagwat Purana the most authentic and authoritative piece of writing on Bhakti cult.

Apart from all this, Krishna appeals to the popular imagination as no other deity in Hindu religion does. He is the man of the people, and he is the beloved of the masses, as the cowherd. The Janmashtami day is a day of fasting, rather than of feasting. Since early morning large masses of people go to the sea shore or to a river, and there take their bath. In Bombay large numbers went to the Chaupat from early morning singing songs chanting the names of "Govinda, Gopala" (two of Krishna's many names) and there took their bath. They then either went to the temple or to their homes and there worshipped the god Krishna. Krishna was born at about midnight and his worshippers have to wait till then to complete his worship, and only then can their fast be broken. In those parts of the country, where Vaishnav cult obtains and where large and opulent temples dedicated to Krishna are raised, there Krishnaastami is observed as a great festival with much 'eclat,' and an elaborate and rich ceremonial is the order of the day. In many places seven or eight days previous to the Janmashtami there are songs sacred to Krishna sung every night before an image of Krishna in an atmosphere of Bhakti. If Krishna is known to foreigners more as the author of Bhagwadgita, to large masses of Hindus he is even better known as the greatest exponent of Bhakti, the cult of divine love, for Bhakti is for the masses as Janma is for the intellectuals.

O ARJUNA ! AWAKE:

BY T. L. VASWANI

Five thousand years ago He came.
With the murli upon His lips, He came.
With a mighty message of "Shakti." He came to ancient Aryavarta, to help and heal a broken, bleeding humanity. There is a moving little Hindi song. It sings of the longing in the hearts of the simple folk of Gokul and Brindaban for a sight of Sri Krishna. Why were they drawn to Him? What was Krishna's fascination? What was the secret of His spell, He played upon the Flute. Was it without a message?

The love Sri Krishna inspired was wonderful. It was an answer to His call of the Heart. Krishna called men and women to a new life, a life of consecrated service. The "murli" was melodious with a message of life. It was a message which many years later He gave to Arjuna on the battlefield:—"O Arjuna! Awake!"

This is the Teaching we all need on the battlefield of life. Is not the Gita inspired by a noble message of action, courage, manhood Don't run away, Shri Krishna says, from your allotted field; but stand firm to your post of duty. Stand firm and serve your Race within the veil of life!

Man! thou art not the poor, weak creature thou so oft dost imagine thyself to be. Thou art Immortal, Divine! Thou art of the Atman!

"O Arjuna! Awake!" That was Sri Krishna's message five thousand years ago. And if the Lord came back to us to-day in a physical body and spoke to us, again, with mortal lips, He would, I believe, give again the Immortal message:—"O Arjuna! Awake!" It is the message the Indian people need piteously to-day. They lie scattered, unorganised. They need to come together in a common service. They need to shake off the slumber of selfish isolation. "O Arjuna! Awake!" Behold there is ignorance to-day—ignorance and superstition:—"Arjuna! Awake!" Behold! there is separateness- there is lovelessness to-day! "Arjuna! Awake!" Behold! so many lie in self-forgetfulness, and out of self-forgetfulness arises the sin of softness:—"Arjuna! Awake!" Long, long have you lagged behind in the race of progress. And a nation may not hope to advance until it has first attained to Awakening. Therefore I say to my countrymen in the words of the ancient Record:—"O Arjuna! Awake!"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum, 6-45 p.m. (Lantern Lecture.)

Public Lecture by Mr. R.H. Dastur, on "Plants Living under Snow" Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Textile Tariff Board, Town Hall, 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Rovers' Football Cup Final.

Prize Distribution of Depressed Class Students in F. E. and G Wards, D.T. Mulji Hall, Parel, 1 p.m. Mr. Fazalbhai Ebrahim to preside.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4.

Dadabhai Jayanti Celebrations, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Kavi Nanalal to preside.

Screening of "Stop Flirting" at Cinema Precious under the new management, Lamington Road.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. Call-sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 287 metres.

Mrs. Atiya Begum's Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Textile Students' Association Mrs Atiya Begum will deliver a lecture on "Ancient Textile Industry" at the Victoria Jubilee Technical College Hall, Matunga, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

A Small Garden at Dhobi Talao.—The Gardens and Recreation Grounds Committee of the Corporation have decided to keep the whole of the open space round the Framji Cowasji Institute, at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, under the control of the Corporation, and to put up a railing there. There will be a small garden and a few benches for the public between the main building and the flower beds.

Depressed Class Students in Municipal Schools.—The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Depressed Class students in the Municipal Marathi Schools in F and G Ward will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Mulji Hall, Parel, Mr. Fazalbhai Ebrahim to preside.

Suburban Railway Advisory Committee.—A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held on Saturday last when a letter from the joint Hon. Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association, informing that Messrs. Girdharlal Daftary and S.N. Kanwinde have been elected to serve on the Committee for the current year was recorded. A letter from Ag: Superintending Engineer, informing that orders have been issued for the planting of trees outside Thana Station was recorded and the Company was thanked.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 26th instant left Marseilles at 6.30 a.m. on the 28th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7.30 a.m. on the 28th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 19th instant left Aden at 7.30 p.m. on the 29th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 3rd September.

The B.I. s.s. "Mantola" which left Bombay on the 13th instant arrived Port Said on the afternoon of the 28th instant and left there the same evening.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

30th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.70
To-day's Opening Rate	Not received
Difference	—
To-day's Closing Rate	17.65
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

30th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.48
To-day's Opening Rate	Not received
Difference	—
To-day's Closing Rate	9.40
Difference	—.03

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1926.

THE BAR AND AUTONOMY.

The Bar Councils Bill has been passed by the Assembly. As remarked by Sir Alexander Muddiman its success will depend on the absense of trade union jealousy or faction in those who would man the Councils. After mature consideration, the Bar Committee had recommended that the ideal to be kept in view in the constitution of the Bar in this country should be the disappearance of the different grades of legal practitioners, now in existence, and although they were in favour of retaining the dual system in Bombay and Calcutta on the Original Side of the High Court, they desired that, subject to this, the largest degree of unification possible should immediately be effected. The Bill, as drafted, did not go far enough, but it was a step in the right direction and as such we welcomed it when it was first published. It was before the country for nearly eight months and the Select Committe considered it and recommended that it should be passed into law as amended by it. Out of the eight members of the Select Committee, six had signed the report subject to their minutes of dissent and Sir Harising Gour moved in the Assembly that it should be recirculated. His motion, however, was defeated and the Bill was passed by the Assembly. The Bill provides that the High Courts should prepare and maintain a roll of Advocates of the High Court in which should be entered the names of (a) all persons, who were as Advocates, Vakils, or Pleaders entitled as of right to practise in the High Court immediately before the date on which Section 8 of the Act comes into force and (b) all other persons, who have been admitted to be Advocates of the High Court under this Bill. An advocate is defined as an Advocate entered in the roll of a High Court under the provisions of this Bill. A fee of Rs. 10 is to be charged in the case of persons referred to in Clause (a) of Section 8 and in other cases, such amount as may be prescribed by the rules. Advocates will thus be divided into those who can practise on the Appellate Side and those who can practise on the Original Side.

There were one or two amendments made by the Select Committee in the Bill, which we consider to be not quite in consonance with the spirit of the recommendations of the Bar Committee but, fortunately, they have been deleted from the Bill as passed. The Bar Council of each High Court will consist of fifteen members of whom the Advocate-General will be one (and he will be ex-officio Chairman), four will be nominated by the High Court of whom not more than two will be Judges of the High Court and ten will be elected. Out of these not less than one half were, according to the amendment of the Select Committee, to be Barristers of England or members of the faculty of Advocates of Scotland. Why Barristers of Ireland, who are also entitled to be enrolled as Advocates, were excluded, it is difficult to understand but that is only by the way. The Select Committee had itself pointed out that the Barrister element in the High Courts was bound to diminish with the course of time. At least so far as Bombay is concerned, one may say it is the local Advocate element which is already predominant here—the Advocate-General of Bombay himself having been selected from amongst Advocates. Now if the aim of the legislation is the unification of the several grades of practitioners, surely there is no reason why this element which is bound to diminish should have such a preponderating representation guaranteed to it by statute without any restriction as to time. If the Select Committee had desired that it was necessary at present to have a minimum number of Barristers as the Bar Councils are a new experiment it would very well have provided, for the first three or five years, for a minimum number of Barristers in the Council. But without any such limitation, the provision was bound to create dissatisfaction and irritation amongst Vakils and Advocates. Mr. Neogy moved an amendment that this clause should be omitted but it was defeated. However, Sir Sivaswami Iyer's suggestion that the proportion of Barristers may be left to be fixed by the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta has been accepted, and we trust the point will be settled with due regard to the main object of the Act.

Another proposal was to give to the High Court the power of conferring rights of pre-audience on 'individual' members regardless of seniority. As Mr. Rangachariar had remarked in his dissenting minute: "This is said to be a provision, to put it bluntly to enable unlucky nominal seniors to earn their living by instructing juniors. This is objectionable from my point of view. In a free profession every one takes his chance. The grave objection to it is that the High Court will be placed in an awkward position by having to make invidious distinction. It is liable to be abused, misrepresented and misunderstood". We heartily agree and we are glad that these clauses have now been deleted from the Bill as passed. They are, however, to be circulated for ascertaining public opinion so that an amending Bill may be introduced, if necessary. There are one or two other provisions in the Bill, such as the proviso to section 9 clause (1) and clause (4) which, as was rightly pointed out by Sir Sivaswami Iyer, confer such large powers on a High Court as will entitle it even to prescribe a call to the Bar in the United Kingdom as a *necessary* qualification for practice. We agree with the suggestion of Sir Sivaswami Iyer that a proviso should have been added to this section to the effect that it shall not be open to the High Courts to prescribe as a qualification for practice on the Original side that the applicant should be a Barrister. Mr. Neogy frankly pointed out in his minute of dissent that the rules framed by the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts for the admission of Vakils and other non-Barristers as Advocates entitled to plead on the Original Side of the High Court fell far short of the unanimous recommendations of the Bar Committee. At least so far as the Calcutta High Court is concerned, he remarged that its attitude had been anything but friendly towards the just claims of Vakils and that unless the position of Advocates was precisely defined by legislation the interests of the non-Barrister section were bound to suffer. There is much truth in this complaint. The question must be considered impartially, not so much from the point of view of vested interests as from that of the litigating public. In these days when there is a great desire in the country to establish a Privy Council in India and thus locate the final tribunal of appeal in the country, it is certainly strange that so much importance should be attached to a call at the Bar in England, which does not necessarily mean either a sound training in our laws or customs or procedure or any intellectual superiority over the local products.

CHAUVINISTS AT WORK.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published at the beginning of this month an appeal signed by Dr. Marx and all the members of his cabinet and by two ex-chancellors and a number of representative Germans to ask the people of the Reich to promote the activity of a new Association they have launched, the Union for the establishment of mutual understanding in European Nations. They declare that the German people are willing to make every effort to strengthen the peaceful development of economic and political life in Europe. As regards disarmament and the fulfilment of her treaty obligations Germany has certainly done her level best to carry into effect the decisions of the Reparations Commission and the Inter-Allied Military Commission. The British Foreign Secretary only a few weeks ago testified to this fact, though to a subsequent question to him in the House of Commons he gave an evasive answer as regards the German willingness to carry out in full all the demands of the Inter-Allied Military Commission. His evasive reply evoked a storm of protest in the Reichstag and he was challenged to substantiate the grounds on which he had changed his opinion.

Now comes the Note to the German Government from the Conference of Ambassadors in which charges are made against it about its unsatisfactory fulfilment of the demands of the Inter-Allied Military Commission. That Commission and the Ambassadors' Conference have hitherto shown a remarkable generosity in presenting the German Government with Notes, their number by this time having exceeded 2,000. It is equally remarkable that every time the latter has a reply to make it induces the two bodies watching over Germany's conduct to seek out another reason for writing another Note. The latest communication asks the German Government to embark upon a policy which no self-respecting Administration can possibly undertake. The demand that it should by an "unambignous legal decree" terminate the "military activities" of Nationalist organisations is on the face of it absurd, because such organisations can at once point out that they do not embark on military activities at all. Weak as its international position is the German Government is strong enough to point out to the Powers, with the overwhelming force of public opinion in Germany behind it, that to ask it to control Nationalist organisations is to ask it to refuse its people the elementary right of association. On the eve of Germany's entry into the League of Nations, Chauvinists are evidently at work in France as well as in England with the object of crippling her further, but responsible opinion in both countries must reject with scorn this bullying policy. That way alone lies the continuance of peace in Europe.

NO MORE SLAVES IN NEPAL.

According to a correspondent of the "Pioneer" about 58,000 slaves have been recently emancipated by the Ruler of Nepal, marking the end of the last trace of slavery in the State. It will be remembered that a strong anti-slavery movement begun in Nepal in 1920 and that in 1924 the Maharaja issued a stirring appeal to his subjects to put down slavery. The appeal was promptly followed by a State-grant of Rs. 53 lakhs to be set apart for this work. The "Pioneer" correspondent states that over 4,500 slaves were liberated by their masters without any compensation and that about 52,000 have been emancipated by the State at a compensation cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. A law has also been passed abolishing slavery altogether and for ever in the whole of the kingdom. If the report is accurate, the State may well be congratulated on an act of elementary justice, however belated. There are still in British India and several Indian States some forms of serfdom or forced labour, not wholly different from slavery. The success of the anti-slavery movement in Nepal should hearten the workers for the abolition of such semi-slavery.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

PURSUIT OF A CHIMERA.

(By OEN DE SILVA.)

II

Why should we be ever instituting an inquiry into the relative economic positions of India and Britain, for that is what we do when we constantly adjust our rupee to the pound sterling? We, who would not for one moment contemplate the possibility of the shilling being anything but one-twentieth of the pound, habitually regard the rupee as capable of being any fraction at all of the Indian sovereign. We forget that the rupee has been by law fixed at 10 to our gold coin and not to that which circulates or does not do in England. We are fearfully upset by the fluctuations of the rupee to the English pound. It is not for us to regulate English economic conditions. That our prosperity and our financial stability have earned for our currency an improved respect is hardly our fault. It is to our stability that the nations pay respect when the rupee rises, it is the tenth part of our pound their currencies quote whether our rupee rises or falls, not that wandering fraction that woolly-headed Imperialists are attempting to pursue in the wake of the English pound. Our gold parity must remain immutable, the rupee fixed. If the rupee is seen to improve, it is as a consequence of the improvement of our gold currency of which it is a fraction. The American dollar for some time has cast a contemptuous glance upon the pound. Because of that the Americans do not rush about trying to fix a new ratio to the pound. A currency depreciation is an index of economic depression. No legislation in India can alter a depression in England.

An Absurd Position.

Our difficulty then is this: We have fixed our silver currency to a foreign gold standard which unfortunately happened to be ours too, but we have never really accepted this coin as ours. Otherwise, our public accounts would by now have been worked out in terms of this gold coin. They do not budget in England in shillings, but we do in rupees, and hardly perceive the absurdity of it. We have set up a gold standard, we have elaborated expensive reserves to support this, but we have never employed the gold coin in the reckoning of our national accounts; we budget in our tokens not in our real money.

The Remedy.

The remedy, therefore, is this: We have for once and for all to define our gold standard, and then we must proceed to use it in all our daily reckonings. We may call it the mohur, we may call it anything at all, but we must use it. The rupee must be to it what the shilling is to the pound, a mere token, denoting an unchangeable fraction of our gold coin. And when we have done that we will let our real monetary standard adjust itself to international currencies, for our national wealth and stability alone will determine that adjustment. It is the absolute pursuit of a chimera to continually attempt to fix our token to a foreign gold coin, for tokens have no intrinsic value and can neither be quoted against each other nor against anything at all at a permanent rate. All we can do is to fix our token to our gold coin, which after all can be our only international medium of exchange. It is this truth that Sir Basil perceived when he recommended the measure of delimitation of the rupee. It is to the eternally futile problem of fixing the token money of our country to the real money of another that the Commission has addressed itself. It has been urged against this measure of limitation that it would involve first of all the attraction of a large amount of gold to India, and secondly, the flooding of the market with the unwanted silver causing a depreciation of the metal which will result in enormous loss to India. But here we forget that the delimitation need not be commenced suddenly and at once. Before the silver rupee is by law limited as legal tender, the Government must gradually convert all its 94 crores of silver reserves into gold. Otherwise the moment conversion is begun the Government may fix the limit very high, and gradually lower the limit till the £5 or any other limit is reached at which it may be wise to finally fix it. The Commission estimates a period of ten years for the reduction of 94 crores to 25 without disturbing silver prices. It may take fifteen before the final limit is reached. But at every stage more silver will come out of the hoards, so that paper currency operations will take the very form, the Commissioners recommend, i.e., savings certificates in return for the hoards. To facilitate the work of establishment of a gold currency, these must be gold savings certificates given at the parity that has so far been established. More paper rupees will also naturally be printed against the large gold reserves that will be built up by the sales of silver coinage and bullion. Thus we would be working towards the ideal Keynes pointed out long ago, a paper circulation with a minute silver circulation, backed up by enormous gold reserves not necessarily minted, with a fixed gold currency to denote parity.

Needless Apprehensions.

The Commission expects with confidence that savings certificates will solve the problem of hoarding, and then very inconsistently opposes a gold currency because it will lead to gold hoarding instead of silver hoarding. But those who love hoards the Commission has already put off with certificates. Then why should it be apprehensive that more gold would come into India? The gold that would come in would only strengthen the Government in its securities against the enormous obligations it will incur by the increased paper currency that will naturally replace the silver currency, and by the issue of savings certificates that will replace the hoards. And so long as silver hoards will be convertible only into certificates and not gold, the accumulation of silver coin will only be in the Government vaults. And no Government will be so foolish as to glut the markets with the silver it does not want, and by depressing silver prices lose millions over its sales. It will most likely go leisurely about the business of disposal.

Mohur: The Best Designation.

Sentiment in India attaches to the mohur. If a tangible gold coin is to be regarded as the Imperial Currency, no other designation could be more suitable for it. The name need have no connexion with the coin of the Moghuls. It will have precisely the value the English sovereign now has by law, i.e., Rs. 10 and will have to be minted in India in place of sovereigns, the existing sovereigns being held as foreign coin. And all savings certificates will be gold mohur certificates that will replace the silver hoards. If the Government of India is to make a quick transition from this artificially managed ratio of the rupee to a foreign gold standard to an unchangeable ratio of our token to our gold coin, that gold coin will have to be called the mohur. It will thus have public support on its side and not public distrust or suspicion. Further the establishment of a gold currency alone will satisfy the irresistible logicians of the Finance Department who really conceived this idea of limiting the rupee as legal tender and thus called forth its necessary concomitant, the creation of a purely Indian gold coin. And as the Commission says of that gold coin: "It 'must' not circulate at first, and it 'need' not ever;" it need only indicate where we are in the commerce of the world.

(To Be Continued.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MEND, NOT END THE SCHOOLS.

(By M. M GIDVANI.)

Apropos of Mahatma Gandhi's statement to the papers regarding National Schools. I would suggest "Mend Them." Though the conditions mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi are discouraging enough, what the country needs at present is not "ending" of National Schools but a complete re-organisation of our National Education. This should be gone in for with fresh enthusiasm and the experience of the last few years should serve to guide the organisers to avoid the mistakes that have contributed to the decline of National Education. The National Education started with the highest of motive, and the best of auspices. It was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi than whom it could not find a better Patron-Founder.

Nationalise Government Schools.

But the main defect of this National Education was that it was a quasi political movement and not an educational movement—not a purely educational movement. Its promulgators and administrators were Politicians and not Teachers. Its keynote was "Politics" and not "Pedagogics." The new National Education must reverse the formula and have "Pedagogics" and not "Politics" as its basis. Otherwise, it will share the fate of the many National Educational Movements that have preceded it.

The proper solution of India's educational problem should be to nationalise Government schools, i.e. Indianise them as we "Indianise" the Councils and Assemblies and the services. As we make the political institutions of India more representative of the Indian People, so should the schools of India be made more and more representative of India's culture, and more in consonance with the traditions, sentiments, and aspirations of the people. The foreign schools represent foreign culture and not Indian culture. They do not preserve and continue India's past, interpret and guide its present, nor do they guarantee its future. They resemble not the mangoes of Bombay but cherries and raspberries, and are at best costly luxuries. They resemble not the Indian animals, the cow, the camel, the lion, and the leopard, but the Kangaroo and the Hippopotamus in the "Zoo." How to reform the National Schools? My answer is "Pedagogics." Start Training Colleges for Elementary and Secondary Teachers, engage Principals and Professors of Education, men of culture and broad outlook, those who can think of India's future in terms of Educational upbuilding, and not of party Politics. To have national schools and colleges without having Training Colleges for Teachers is to attempt to generate Electricity without having a dynamo!

Need for Training Colleges.

Start Training Colleges, but have first a Central Department of National Education and Provincial departments. Have first a Director or Organising Director of National Education and then, Provincial, and Divisional Inspectors. If the National Schools are slovenly, the Government schools are not much better. It was a Government Director who, in an interview, characterised the work of his Department, the schools and even his own office as, "slovenly." He wondered and said "And these are all trained men!" He asked me the reasons, I replied "Because the men care for their pay and position and not for their country." This is due to Foreign Administration. Few realise how this affects adversely our attitude to our country's good. The attitude of Teachers in National Schools should be better. And, if there is slovenliness, it is upto Mahatma Gandhi that this slovenliness should yield place to efficiency.

There is a Future for National Schools and it is possible to transform them into institutions which the public might be proud of and the Government Education Departments might very well emulate.

Notes of the Day.

Too Early.

England and France are primarily concerned at this stage of their manoeuvres to retain the control of the League of Nations in their hands in order to make it easy for Germany to enter that body and to satisfy her claim for a permanent seat. Italy has other aims in view and Mussolini's dream of a Greater Italy with the development of Italian influence in the international policy regarding the Mediterranean does not quite fit in with a League of Nations in which instead of the old "Drei Bund" of Germany, Austria and Italy working as a counterpoise against the Western Powers, Germany has to take an humble rank at the League's table conscious of her reparation commitments to England and France. If Germany is weak Mussolini wants to show the Anglo-French combination influencing international policy that in Europe there is one voice which must be reckoned with. To-day the Spanish demand for a Conference of Powers on 1st September to discuss the position of Tangier is turned down by Britain as too early and France gladly agrees with her, but with Italian help Spain is bound to succeed in forcing a discussion before long on the Tangier problem.

An Impossible Attitude.

Even now the Baldwin Government have not realised that the attitude they have taken up with respect to the situation in the coal-mining industry is an impossible one. Slowly but surely as the pleasant conditions of summer weather change into a period when the scarcity of coal will be most acutely felt the bulk of middle-class opinion in England and the Press which voices its ideas will find it difficult to tolerate the do-nothing attitude of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues. Mr. Cook even after the Conference with Government declares that he is "in favour of strongly advancing further proposals." The Miners' Federation shows a similar reasonable attitude, saying that it is prepared to negotiate on the basis of wages. But the Baldwin Government probably hope that Mr. Churchill's specious declaration that a million tons of foreign coal were being imported weekly and that the life of the country was "being carried on without difficulty" will satisfy the public. They will have to admit very soon that the public will demand from them definite action. Such action can only begin with the continuance of the subsidy during the negotiation which the Government must take a leading part in initiating, between the coal-owners and their employees.

A Dastardly Assault.

Poona seem to be much perturbed by a recent case of assault by a non-Brahmin on a young Brahmin girl. Nobody will deny that it was a dastardly assault and needs to be severely dealt with; but it will be both unfair and dangerous to jump to the conclusion as some have done, that the assault is only a part of a deliberate campaign by non-Brahmins to vilify Brahmins. There have been in the past several such cases of assault, which all regretted but none attributed to any communal campaign. But now something sinister is suspected even in an act of individual criminality. It is impossible to believe that any community in India could stoop so low as to make insult to women a part of its propaganda. Even judging on the lowest ground, no community can be supposed to be so foolish as to imagine that such a vile campaign can bring them any gain. It must be admitted, however, that unrestrained social propaganda, such as a section of Maharashtra non-Brahmins has been carrying on for some time past, may well incite hooligans into doing things which the hooligans themselves would blush even to think of. But this should be more a question between roughs and responsible men than between one community and another. We, therefore, hope the responsible leaders of Poona, both Brahmin and non-Brahmin, will see to it that any controversies between them are confined to matters of principle and within limits of dignity.

Fresh Grievances in Idar.

Some time ago we referred to a petition to the Governor of Bombay, by the Idar Prajakiya Mandal for protection against the alleged misrule and extortion by the Idar Durbar. The main grievance was that the people of the State were subjected to grinding and arbitrary taxation. We now understand that the State authorities have not yet made any public statement in defence of their administration, though many of the charges in the petition were grave, specific and challenging. We also understand that some of the arbitrary and unlawful exactions are for the time suspended. It is alleged, however, that, in place of the irregular exactions, fresh burdens are being imposed upon the people under colour of law. Thus the import and export duties in Idar, the capital of the State, are said to have been at once doubled and a new house-tax is to be levied. Finally, it is understood that the State subjects have begun to feel that the limit of endurance is fast being reached and that, unless the State or the British Government redress their wrongs, they will have to take more vigorous measures to defend their interests. We hope the State authorities, in their own interests as much as those of the people, will not drive to desperation a loyal and devoted people.

Swarajists and Entertainments.

We share with Pandit Motilal Nehru his amusement at the criticism of those who twit him with inconsistency in attending some social functions and boycotting others. We are only surprised that Panditji should care to reply to such criticisms. It should be obvious to those who have common intelligence and fairness that it is only official functions that Swarajists boycott and not private ones. But it seems that to a certain class of critics any stick is good enough against the Swarajists. Panditji will do well not to take any notice of such criticisms. It is best, however, to continue the boycott of official entertainments.

NOT GOING TO BE BEATEN

MR. COOK'S EXHORTATION TO MINERS

NATIONALISATION OF MINES COMING

LONDON, August 29.

Mr. Cook, in a speech before 6,000 people at Nuneaton said that the miners were going to suffer worse than hitherto during the next week or two, but they were not going to be beaten. The nationalisation of the mines was coming.

The Trade Union Congress when it met on 7th September must arrange for an embargo on coal. It was not a bit of use the T.U.C. passing pious resolutions and considering what would happen a decade hence when they had the chance to help the miners now. He did not intend to undertake the withdrawal of the safety men from the pits where the owners kept their bargain, but at the pits where the "blackleg" labour was employed.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH WORKER'S CLEAN HANDS.

BRITISH MARINES LOAD THE COAL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

At the third annual meeting of national minority movement presided over by Tom Mann, a representative of United Federation of General Workers of France declared that the coal exported from France was loaded by British naval ratings.

The French workers had sent some coal destined for England to Austria by attaching wrong labels to coal wagons. A Lancashire delegate referred to Mr. Thomas of N. U. R. as the "Marquis of Wembley."—Reuter's Special.

CHANGE IN FEELING OF NOTTS MINERS.

LONDON, August 30.

In the Notts coalfield where 50,000 miners have been striking a considerable change of feeling has been evidenced owing to a decision of the Council of the Miners' County Association to seek the authority of the National Federation to enter into district negotiations in the event of the failure to arrive at a national agreement. The work is being continued in increasing volume at the pits in the Mansfield area and Notts, but the work is completely at standstill in three collieries. Hostile demonstrations were made to-day against the men who have resumed work in the north Notts pits.—Reuter.

EFFUSIONS OF LOYALTY.

INDIA'S WEMBLEY KNIGHT IN CANADA

LONDON, August 20.

Toronto.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, the representative of India, opened to-day the Canadian National Exhibition. There were many thousands of spectators including a parade of seven thousand war veterans in uniform.—Reuter.

Toronto.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar in a stirring speech stressed the spirit of loyalty within the Empire the solidarity of which would be developed under a policy of allowing the Dominions autonomous development according to individual needs and desires. He urged for closer trade relations between the Canada and India and referred to the necessity of cementing the links of the Empire throughout the overseas Dominions. "The majority of my people believe," said Sir T. Chariar, "that the true destiny of their country lies in co-operation with the British Empire."

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA.

Referring to his impressions of Canada, the Dewan Bahadur remarked on Canada's great industrial advance through hydro-electric power and said he had arranged for a Canadian engineer to go to India with him for the purpose of developing waterpower. In conclusion he referred to the common sacrifices and heroism of the Dominions in the Great War and declared, "India would do it again."

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar was given a great ovation.

The feature of opening formalities was the presentation to Lieutenant Governor of Quebec of a topcoat made in the neighbouring city during the morning from wool clipped at daybreak. The wool was woven into cloth and the coat was finished and brought to Toronto by aeroplane within ten hours.—Reuter's Special.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India aSnskrit Conference on Sunday passed a resolution urging the study of Sanskrit being made compulsory for all Hindu students throughout India, demanding the grant of franchise to Sanskrit Pandits and protesting against attempts recently made by the Calcutta University to make Sanskrit an optional subject.—Free Press.

CANTON RED ARMY'S DRIVE.

FIERCE FIGHT ENSUES.

WU-PEI-FU'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Hankow.—The Canton Red army commenced a concentrated drive against the left flank of the Allied Southern army at Hsienning, fifty miles from Hankow, and a fight raged fiercely all day. Wu Pie-Fu hurried to the scene, and personally directed the defence. It is reported that the Allies still hold Hsienning, but apparently Wu Pei-fu has also to reckon with the disaffection in his rear, for eight students have been beheaded for blowing up a bridge and thus seriously delaying the despatch of Allied reinforcements.

The well-known labour agitator Chenliting, who recently arrived here from Shanghai, with the object of stirring up discord in order to aid the Canton Reds, has also been beheaded. Several other agitators and minor officials have been arrested on charges of dealing with the enemy and embezzling funds, and some have been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

RED FORCES FIRE ON UP-RIVER STEAMERS

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Hankow.—The Canton Red forces have been firing on many up-river steamers and the British and Japanese alike have suffered. The Indo-China Navigation Company's "Kiangwo" arrived here this morning riddled with bullets. Three of her Chinese passengers have been severely injured and a sailor has received slight wounds. Casualties would have been more serious, but for the Captain who, having been warned of the coming danger by a Japanese steamer, had erected a barricade of bags of beans on the deck bridge.—Reuter.

A BRITISH WARSHIP MAKES FOR HANKOW.

LONDON, August 29.

The seriousness of the recent developments in China where the Canton Red army is threatening the position of Hankow, the headquarters of Southern "allied" army, is indicated by a message from Shanghai which reports that a British light-cruiser has left for Hankow and that a French warship is following.—Reuter.

LARGE BANK AT TEHERAN

FINANCE MINISTER'S IMRORTANT SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Teheran.—Owing to the unsatisfactory commercial situation due to the closing of Russian frontiers to the export of Persian commodities and unfavourable economic conditions of the country, the Administrator-General Finances has drawn up a scehme for the establishment of a large bank at Teheran, with branches in provinces, with a capital of twenty million tomans, of which eight millions collected in taxes on sugar and tea for building railways which is at present lying at the Imperial Bank of Persia will be monopolised for this purpose. The balance will be raised by the sale of the Crown lands, jewels and future taxes on sugar and tea. The scheme will be submitted to the Mejliss by the Finance Minister.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN UNION DEPUTATION,

SAILS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Durban.—The South African Union Parliamentary deputation has sailed for India by the s.s. "Takliwa". Mr. Vermoonten, a member of the Legislative Assembly, has replaced Dr. M. L. Malan.—Reuter.

HOBBS BEATS HIS OWN RECORD.

SCORES 316 AT LORDS

LONDON, August 30.

In the second day's play in the county cricket match between Middlesex and Surrey at Lords Surrey made 579 for 5 declared. (Hobbs 316 runs not out. Hobbs has beaten his own individual highest score of 266 at Scarborough in 1925 and Percy Holmes' record at Lords of 315 not out for Yorkshire against Middlesex in 1925.)—Reuter.

Presiding over the inauguration of the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Associations, at Calcutta, Sir P. C. Roy criticised the present educational system of Bengal as a huge economic waste. Had the school training been more efficient and more adapted to fit the students for careers, there could be a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs from moneys spent on University education.

HINDU SABHA PROPAGANDA:

THINKING ON RESPONSIVIST LINES.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY TO LALAJI.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

STUMBLING-BLOCK TO UNION OF PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent a long reply to Lala Lajpat Rai's letter of resignation from the Swaraj Party in which he deals seriatim with all the points of difference mentioned in Lalaji's letter. The reply runs to nine type foolscap pages and ends with the observation that the question of acceptance of office is the stumbling block in the way of all political parties coming together. The reply reads as follows:—

"Dear Lala Lajpat Rai,

"Your typed letter dated 24th August was handed to me on the 26th with the following note added in manuscript: 'This letter was read in the party meeting held on the 24th and was at my request given back to me for some corrections and for replying. It is sent to Panditji to-day, the 26th. No copy or copies have been given to the press or any one else so far'. After the receipt of this letter Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave me to understand that you were reconsidering the position and would probably withdraw the letter. It was only last evening that I was informed that you had handed it to the Press and I find it to-day published in the "Pioneer" with an editorial note under the caption "A Formidable Indictment". It is not now necessary to delay my reply any longer, but I must at the outset congratulate you on the well deserved compliment paid to you by such a friend of Indian rights and aspirations as the "Pioneer". The action you have taken was not entirely unexpected, as it is well-known that you have for sometime past been preparing the public for it through a section of the press controlled or inspired by you. But what has come upon me as a painful surprise is the reasoning by which you seek to justify that action. If you had only sent in your resignation without expressing any opinions it would have been enough to accept it with an expression of regret, but as you have thought fit to attack the Party which has honoured me by electing me as its President and leader it becomes my duty to defend it.

"HOW YOU GOT ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY.

Before I come to the points you have raised let me remind you of the circumstances in which you secured your election to the Assembly and subsequently joined the Party.

You say in your letter that you did not stand for election on the Swaraj Party ticket. It is true that you were not announced as a Swarajist candidate and did not sign the pledge, but the question is whether in the events that have happened you are not bound to the Party in precisely the same manner as if you had been elected on the Party ticket. The facts as I have been able to ascertain them are these. In compliance with your wishes Raizada Hans Raj handed to you his resignation from the Assembly. After this an understanding was arrived at between you and him that you would support the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and help me in carrying out the policy and programme of the Party. In consequence of certain action that you took later, difficulties arose between you and Raizada Hans Raj who thought you were not acting in strict accordance with that understanding. Your difference with him on more occasions than one became so acute that the only alternatives before you were either to accept the policy of the Congress or retire from the Assembly. Pressed to accept the draft resolution of the Cawnpore Congress relating to the Councils you eventually agreed to do so if certain alterations suggested by you were accepted. On the final consideration of the draft the majority of your suggestions were accepted and a resolution thus altered was subsequently passed by the Congress with your full concurrence and strong support. In January last you formally joined the Party. You say: "In the matter of Council work I made my position quite clear in the letter I wrote to the Secretary at the time of joining the Party." That letter is now before me and I find that it only contains a repetition of the more important principles of the Party without any reservations. You said in that letter: "As I read the rules of the Party I do not think my position is in any way inconsistent with them." It will thus be clear that you secured your election on the assurance as binding as any formal plodge could have been and that you actually joined the Party unreservedly. From a gentleman of your great abilities and wide experience of public life it is only fair to expect that you did so after fully realising the consequences of your action.

You say: "I did so with the best motives in what I considered to be in the best interests of the country and the Congress then, but after the experience of the last eight months I have come to the conclusion that my hopes were not well founded." I have carefully read and re-read your letter, but failed to find anything in it which needed "the experience of the last eight months" to be realised and was not quite apparent at the time you subscribed to the policy and programme of the Congress.

I shall now take your points and deal with them seriatim. Your first complaint is expressed in these words: "The (Cawnpore) Resolution was changed in one important particular at least against my protest in March last, thereby ceasing to be binding on me at all." I am surprised at this statement coming as it does from an eminent public man and lawyer of your standing. In all well-regulated associations of men the resolutions passed from time to time are liable to alteration or recission as circumstances may require. I am not prepared to concede that such an alteration or recission by a majority against the will of a particular member can under any circumstances set that member free from obligations he owes to the Association to which he belongs. Assuming, however, that you had the right to renounce your allegiance to the Party on that ground you did not choose to exercise that right and deliberately waived it in what you call the interests of discipline. In any case it did not need the experience of six months which have since intervened to bring home to you that a necessary condition of your supporting the (Cawnpore) Resolution had been broken.

Your next point is that "the ostensible object of that resolution so far as it related to "walk-out" has failed to realise." I do not know what you mean by the expression "ostensible object" as I only know the real object which was declared by me in no uncertain terms in my speech in the Assembly just before the "walk out." From your next sentence, however, it appears that you regard the constructive work in the country as ostensible object of the "walk-out" and complain that it was neither undertaken nor accomplished. If that be so, may I be permitted to ask what help you as a member of the Party offered in undertaking or accomplishing that work and is it open to you now to blame your co-workers for an omission for which you were equally responsible with them. You went away to Europe leaving them to face the music of the Responsivists and other hostile parties and the first thing you do on your return is to throw them to the wolves.

"THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."

The unkindest but of all however is to be found in the sentence "the exceptions to 'walk out' were so many that it lost all its value". You know that you were the author of the exceptions, that you pressed them inspite of being forwarned of the very consequences of which you now so bitterly complain and yet you make it a ground for leaving the party.

Then comes a passage in your letter remarkable not only for the truth it contains, but the refreshing candour with which it is stated. It runs as follows: "The fact that I was not in full agreement with you either at Cawnpore or at Delhi has more than once forced itself upon me, but in my desire to remain with you as long as possible I brushed it aside until it has become quite clear that to continue as a member of the party is neither fair to you nor to myself. There are certain matters on which my differences with you are almost fundamental." May I in all humility ask you at what point of time during the last eight months you made this wonderful discovery? Were you not aware both at Cawnpore and at Delhi that you were not in full agreement with me and did you not inspite of this knowledge either support me or acquiesce in what I did? If you will pardon my saying so the real trouble is that in the conditions prevailing in Cawnpore and Delhi you were compelled to act in the way you did and under what you believe to be the compelling force of the altered conditions prevailing to day you think you are free to change your tactics.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE PASSAGE.

Equally remarkable is the next passage in your letter which runs: "The angle of vision with which we two look at questions relating to the matters, on which the Hindus and the Muslims differ is entirely different and often brings us into conflict". This again is a matter which you need not have taken eight months to discover and can hardly furnish any ground for the action you have taken. Our respective views, are thoroughly well-known and have formed the subject of discussion between you and me for years past. The wonder is that in spite of this great difference in the "angle of vision" with which we look up on the Hindu-Muslim question you managed to persuade yourself to work with me to the common good of both the communities, though your own inclinations have been an open secret.

HINDU SABHA ELECTIONEERING PROPAGANDA.

The next passage in your letter is the most characteristic contribution to the electioneering propaganda of the Hinde Sabha. You say:—"Slowly and gradually I have come to share the belief of many other Hindus that the Swaraj Party as at present constituted and led is distinctly harmful to the Hindus not so much in the matter of their differences with the Muslims

(Continued on next page.)

WAYLAID BY JOURNALISTS

M. CLEMENCEAU ON DEBT SETTLEMENT

NO EARLY RATIFICATION

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau was waylaid at his Vendee home while returning from shopping, when he told the journalists that he was quite satisfied regarding his letter to President Coolidge. He thought he had done the right thing at the right time. He had received numerous epistles from all over the world but none from the members of Parliament. An enormous quantity of those came from America but there was no abuse. He explained that he intervened after the receipt of most moving anonymous letter which worried him, asking him whether he was prepared to carry to a grave responsibility for what was about to happen. M. Clemenceau said he left an open letter to President Coolidge on his table for 24 hours and then handed it to the Havas Agency. He does not think that the debt settlement will be ratified, and he has still got something to say. He concluded his interview by complaining about the cost of living. He said some one in the market had offered him lobster for 73 francs. "Seventy-three francs for lobster! I did not buy it, but took carrots instead," added M. Clemenceau.—Reuter's Special.

MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION IN GERMANY.

OLD IMPERIAL CASTLE ILLUMINATED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Nurenburg.—To-day's demonstration "in memory of Sedan, Tannenburg, Jutland and the Colonies" was a reply to the Republican demonstration here last month which attracted less than one-fourth of to-day's crowds. In gaily decorated streets where not a single Republican flag was visible, there was constant clicking of heels and bowing as the officers met the old war comrades. Every window along the route of the procession was packed with spectators, who rained flowers and frantically cheered as practically every nationalist organisation in Germany passed each with its bands and banners in various uniforms and costumes. To-night there is a general air of festivity. The old Imperial Castle towering above the city is illuminated.—Reuter's Special.

HINDENBURG, HERO OF THE HOUR

LONDON, August 29.

Nuremberg.—For three hours this morning Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Prince Oscar of Prussia and Marshal Von Mackensen surrounded by scores of military and naval officers stood in brilliant sunshine at the old market place and watched the monster rally of German Nationalists. Twenty-thousand soldiers goose-stepped past while the bands played. Among 1100 banners and flags which were flying those borne by the ex-colonial soldiers inscribed "Don't forget our colonies" aroused great enthusiasm.

The organisers of the Nationalist demonstration telegraphed to Von. Hindenburg whom they joyfully acclaimed as the leader of the greatest battles in the world's history.

Von Ludendorf was a notable absentee. He was not invited to participate in the demonstration owing to a breach with Prince Rupprecht and Bavarian Officers' Corps whereby he has been subjected to social boycott.—Reuter's Special.

FOR A SEAT IN LEAGUE COUNCIL.

POLAND HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris.—M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, is perfectly satisfied with the conversations. He declared that the Franco-Polish policies are agreed, and possibly a general entente might result if Lord Robert Cecil's proposal dealing with the composition of the Council was slightly modified.—Reuter.

TANGIER PROBLEM.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON FINAL SOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

San Sebastian.—The Foreign Minister has issued a note stating that Spain considers that the final solution of the Tangier problem would lie in the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco subject to an agreement not to fortify it or use the port as a naval or aerial base, to respect the freedom of trade and establish an administration of equal justice for all. The note declares that the Spanish Government had never contemplated to receive a mandate over Tangier from the League of Nations and the connection between Spain's demand for a seat on the League Council and her demand for a portion of Tangier in the Spanish Zone is due to the coincidence of two matters coming up for settlement simultaneously.—Reuter.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

REJOICINGS AT KABUL.

EUROPEAN LEGATIONS REPRESENTED

(FROM MR. G. K. NARIMAN.)

PAGHMAN (Kabul) Aug. 19.

In celebrating the Independence Day of Afghanistan, the Monarch stood on a raised platform with a banner at his side and three of the Princes addressed a hugh crowd. His Majesty asked the band to play the special music composed to commemorate the Independence Day, and resumed his speech delivered with unaffected natural sentiments. Next he called up the Shinwari Chiefs and shook hands with them. He mixed unceremoniously in princely simplicity with his subjects, receiving and returning congratulations and greetings.

The European Legatons were fully represented—British, German, Russian, French, Italian, Persian, and Turkish were conspicuous. There were a number of Indians, Haji Samsuddin of Lahore, Mr. Rustomji Dubash, and Captain Patwardhan of Bombay, the latter being in the Aerial Service of Afghanistan, and a number of Sikhs. His Majesty proceeded to see the indigenous dance, calling on officers to take part in the same and himself clapping and cheering. Aeroplanes coerced overhead, dropping flowers on His Majesty Amanullahkhan, as he received an address from his people. Congratulatory wires especially from the Iran League of Persian Bombay, the Vice-Counsel at Karachi of Persia, were submitted by Nariman. Then began the week devoted to National rejoicings in connection with the Independence Day of Afghanistan.

AKYAB CYCLONE RELIEF.

LOANS TO SUFFERERS.

RANGOON, August 28.

A total sum of Rs. 78,069 including Rs. 69,000 from His Excellency the Governor's. Fund was collected by the Akyab Cyclone Relief Committee. Rupees 17,000 more had been collected by local committee. The total sum required according to lists prepared by the local sub-divisional officer with the aid of village committees of the households most in need of relief in seventy-three village tracts who suffered from inundation and from the cyclone was Rs. 1,73,722. These lists exclude those who have taken ordinary agricultural loans. The Government have already given relief, in the shape of Rs. 1,06,000 given out as emergency loans in addition to three and a half lakhs of rupees issued to cultivators on land and other security. It was decided that the relief should be given in the form of cash as government depots would remain open for the purchase of rice. The President of the local Committee agreed to contribute 9,000 out of Rs. 17,000 collected for the above relief.—A. P.

GEORGES BOILLOT MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, August 29.

Boulogne.—The Georges Boillot Cup motor car race over a course of 598 kilometres was marked by an accident to a British entrant, Benjafield, who sustained injuries owing to his Bentley car turning turtle in thirteenth lap. The race was won by a Frenchman, Lagache in a Chenard Walker car. Six French and two British cars started.—Reuter's Special.

DR. JOHN GEORGE ADAMI DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The death has occurred of Dr. John George Adami.—Reuter's Special.

[The late Dr. John George Adami was born in Manchester on Jan. 12, 1862. He studied in the Owen's College, Manchester; Christ College, Cambridge; Breslau and Paris. He had a brilliant education career and obtained many distinctions from British and foreign Universities. He was House Physician, Manchester Royal Infirmary and Demonstrator of Pathology, University of Cambridge, 1887. From 1892 to 1919 the was Professor of Pathology McGuill University, Montretal. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Unviersity of Liverpool since 1919. During his life time he was actively connected with a number of medical institutions. He is the author of many books on medical science.]

POLAND AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, August 29.

Warsaw.—The Cabinet has adopted bills ratifying the Geneva International Opium Convention.—Reuter.

GERMAN SWIMS THE CHANNEL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A German, Herr Vierkotter, has swum the channel.—Reuter.

SHOOTING OF INJURED ANIMALS.

PERSONNEL OF DEPUTATION WAITING ON GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY, Aug 30.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on the 26th instant, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Vimadalal, M. R. Jayakar, Raja Govindalal Shivlal, Hussinbhoy Sulaiman Kassim, Rao Sahib Harjivan Valji, Maganlal M. Shah, Jayantilal Mankar will wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Tuesday 31st instant at Ganeshkhind Garden to represent the views of the public meeting with regard to the bill empowering the police to shoot down injured animals in public streets.—A. P.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The personnel of the Deputation that is to wait on his Excellency, on Tuesday, in connection with the Bill empowering the police to shoot down injured animals in public streets will, it is hoped, put the case of the dumb creation of God, ably and unequivocally. The matter, in spite of a few feeble protests and a couple of meetings held lately, does not seem to have received as great attention as its gravity and importance demanded; but this is not to be wondered at, as the party that is to suffer most from this impending disaster is voiceless, literally and figuratively. The East is not the West. The East is proverbially known for its humanitarian instincts and activities. Any measures that may be considered legitimate and practical in the West may not be, and are not in fact, so in the East, particularly in India, where animals are reverenced, nay even worshipped by a large percentage of its teeming millions. If police are given wider powers and free hand in deciding the fate of the dumb useful animals, I tremble to think of their fate.

I shall quote here a typical case which I reported in your columns at the time. About three years ago I had the misfortune to see the revolting and slow process of destruction of an injured horse at Bori Bunder Station, near the Bhatia Bag (Victoria Square). On that day, at about 11 a.m. I happened to alight at the Bori Bunder Tram Junction, when I saw a huge crowd gathered there. I saw a horse that was standing there, looking really the most miserable creature on earth perhaps knowing full its impending doom from an ungrateful humanity. I learnt on enquiry that a motor car had collided with a hack victoria injuring the animal in consequence. I was told that the accident had occurred long before—a couple of hours before 11 a.m. I could see that the animal was not much injured, as could plainly be seen that it was 'standing' all the while there, till the gruesome process of destruction was over. I was at the scene of destruction for about an hour. A police officer brought a revolver and shot at it, in the presence of the huge crowd, in their full gaze. The bullet did not "work," and a police officer proceeded on a motor byke to fetch a revolver of more powerful calibre. The crowd grew bigger and bigger every moment. After some time the weapon of destruction was brought, and the poor creature's career was ended.

Now what I want to make out is that the poor animal was not at all injured beyond the hope of recovery, as it was standing all the while I was there (even supposing that the accident took place only a little before I came on the scene, and not a couple of hours before that.). If its feet were injured beyond repair, or if it was injured in any other part it could not have stood all the while. Even supposing that it was seriously injured it could have been sent to Pinjrapole and there allowed to be kept at least for some time to see if it could not recover. Spectators who were standing near me were muttering feeble protests at the uselessness of the method of destruction. Perhaps the police were justified in destroying the animal in the way they did, and with the powers they wielded. If so it is high time that a stop was put to such powers. Is such a revolting method of destroying the animals in open spaces, even of hopelessly injured animals, absolutely necessary? If all injured animals are destroyed at once, what proof is there if the matter goes to court of law? These and many questions arise, and it is to be hoped the Deputation will bring home these facts on the attention of His Excellency.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY.

SITUATION AT DELHI.

DELHI, Aug. 29.

The situation in the city was normal today, but about 3 p.m. wild rumours caused a panic and all shops in Chandni Chowk, and Everton Road were immediately closed. It is stated that a Mussalman stole a 'durree' from a Hindu shop in Everton Road, and was running away when he collided with a lamp post, fell down and injured himself. Some Mussalmans thought that he had been beaten by Hindus and there was a frantic rush to the spot. Immediate intervention of the police however prevented any mischief being done. The injured man was taken to the police station, and was subsequently admitted to the hospital. The situation is well in hand.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Previous Page.)

as it is intrinsically in matters between the Government and the Hindus. The "walk-out" has positively been more harmful to the Hindus than to any other class or community. Assuming that the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly consisted of 40 to 50 members their "walk-out" has deprived only 5 or 6 Muslim constituencies of the services of their representatives while in case of the Hindus it has deprived the latter of about 6 or 7 times that number. The result is that by the "walk-out" of the Swarajists the elected Hindus are in much greater minority in the Assembly than they otherwise would be, thereby rendering their representation in the Assembly entirely ineffective". Remarkable, indeed, must be the "slow" and "gradual" psychological process which at the end of eight months discovered the true proportion of the Hindu and Muslim members in the Legislative Assembly. I am sure, you are not doing justice to yourself if you mean to convey that the simple arithmetical calculation you rely upon in your letter in above passage did not strike you when you gave your assent to the "walk-out" and actually participated in it. It is needless to point out to you that you have entirely missed the real point of the "walk-out" though you mechanically participated in it. The Hindu-Muslim question has nothing whatever to do with it.

MODERATE IN GARB OF SWARAJIST.

The very next passage shows that all the time you were acting as a Swarajist you were really thinking as a Moderate. You say: "There is really a lot of business transacted in the Assembly which mainly affects the Hindus and does not so much affect other communities. The Hindu constituencies which returned us are thus deprived of the services of their representatives to a much larger extent than any other class or community has been." Without subscribing to the statement made in the first sentence of the above passage, it is only necessary to remind you that the Swaraj Party never undertook to render the kind of services you have in mind. It is only a Moderate or Liberal who attaches any value to such services in the present condition of India. The task which a true Swarajist has laid out for himself is very different as you must have fully realised before you threw in your lot with him. I am afraid you are very much overdoing it when you say: "I consider this to be a breach of faith with the constituencies and I cannot any longer be a party to such a breach of faith." Every Swarajist has a clear conscience as to how he has kept faith with his constituency to which he promised nothing but a determined stand for full Swaraj. I cannot answer for those who believe that they have been guilty of a breach of faith with their constituencies and only make up their minds after eight months not to continue that breach of faith "any longer."

You make certain remarks about the necessity of our attending the remainder of the present session of the Assembly to take part in certain debates which you think are of "national importance." We have now witnessed the end of one of those debates, namely, the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill which you call "an encroachment on the liberties of the people." In this connection I have only to call your attention to the speech of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, your present comrade in arms, in the battle of India's freedom. He has ungrudgingly given his blessings to the object the propriety and necessity of the measure which has since been passed into law with the votes of a large number of elected representatives. I put it to you to say what place a Swarajist can possibly have in a company like this.

The points I have dealt with above are all compressed in the first paragraph of your letter which extends over three typed pages and I have naturally had to devote greater time and space to answer them. The remaining paragraphs of your letter require very brief notice.

SABARMATI PACT.

Regarding the Sabarmati Pact you say it was a mistake not to have confirmed it, but have not favoured me with your own interpretation of the terms agreed upon. What was it that in your opinion should have been confirmed? If the agreement was as I take it to be who was in the wrong in not confirming it? I am glad to note that on the question of accepting offices your views remain unchanged and trust you will adhere to them for some time to come if those views are sound as you must believe them to be.

The taking of office in the present circumstances cannot but be detrimental to the true interests of the country. How then can any settlement be "honourable" which sacrifices those interests

RUNNING THE SELECTIONS BY THE CONGRESS.

Up to the time you left India you were a stout champion of the Congress candidates and put up a brave fight for them in the Hindu Sabha. You do not say what particular incident in the history of the last four months has revolutionised your ideas on the subject. As for the resolution of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, you refer to, you are now fully aware that it was the result of permitting a number of non-members to attend the meeting and vote for the resolution. The fraud has since been exposed and the Working Committee of the Congress has refused to look at the resolution.

BLOCKING LEGISLATION BY ONE COMMUNITY.

You know that the resolution of the Working Committee referred to by you was passed in Calcutta in my absence under a misapprehension and is being reconsidered. As it stands, it only comes to a pious wish that all the Hindu and Muslim members of the Legislature will agree not to bring up any communal subject if 3|4ths of the members of either community object to it. Members of the Congress Party are asked to do their best to help in bringing about such an agreement. You have seen the views I expressed at the Sabarmati meeting of the Working Committee on the subject and have expressed your full concurrence with them.

FREEDOM OF ACTION IN COMMUNAL MATTERS.

The Congress has never refused such freedom and is not likely to do so. There are at present no rules on the subject, but the Congress manifesto shortly to be issued will make the position clear.

"The honest truth is that at present at least I cannot think on party lines". The statement would be unexceptionable if instead of "party lines" you had said "Swaraj Party lines". You will agree with me that when it comes to stating "honest truth" after proclaiming it as such one has to be very accurate in the language one employs that you are to-day thinking on Hindu Sabha and Responsive Co-operationist lines admits of no doubt. I hope, therefore, you will agree to the small corrections I have suggested in your statement of the "honest truth". These points you have raised, out of respect for you, I have dealt with them as fully as it was possible in a letter. I do not expect you to change your mind in a hurry, but I am hopeful that "slowly and gradually" you will find the faith that is in you and proclaim it to the world in no uncertain terms. For when all is said and done the central fact remains that you are as strongly opposed as I am to the taking of offices in the present circumstances. That is the one question which is now proving a stumbling block in the way of all political parties coming together. The rest can, easily be settled, as the differences are more apparent than real. It only remains for me to thank you for the personal note you have struck in the concluding part of your letter and to assure you that whatever our differences of opinion may be, it will be my constant endeavour to maintain the friendly relations which have existed between us in the past".

COMING ELECTIONS.

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS COUNTRY'S FULLEST NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT CONGRESS.

In the coming elections you should support Congress:—

Because the Congress is the sole outstanding National political organisation in India;

Because the Congress represents our fullest National aspirations in India;

Because the Congress is the oldest and best organised National Institution and has got the greatest amount of Public and National Service to its credit;

Because the Congress is guided by a sound, disciplined and truly Nationalistic party led by a band of patriots who have sacrificed and suffered for the country:

Because the Congress is opposed to Diarchy, Fresh Taxation, Repression and Imperialism;

Because the Congress stands for Swaraj and Swadharma and all that is politically near and dear to our heart;

Because the Congress is the only party pledged to Non-acceptance of office so long as Diarchy is maintained as at present;

Because the Congress aims at getting rid of "sham" Reforms in order to expedite the advent of Swaraj and accelerate the process of wresting it from the unwilling hands of the Bureaucracy;

Because the Congress has withstood the manifold attack of repression by the Bureaucracy and has won many a battle against it, both in the legislatures as well as outside;

Because the Congress represents and has got on its rolls thousands of men who had sacrificed and suffered most for the cause of our country;

Because the Congress is the most influential political body commanding the respect and sympathy of all lovers of freedom throughout the world;

Because the Congress is the only party which has a fighting programme before it, all other parties having adopted a policy of co-operation with the foreign bureaucracy responsive or otherwise.

WHY CONGRESS DECIDED TO CAPTURE LEGISLATURES.

For preventing the Legislatures from being used by the bureaucracy in the absence of Congressmen as an effective weapon against National interests.

For wrecking all sham "Reforms" by following a policy of obstruction based on the refusal of supplies and non-acceptance of offices.

For enforcing the fundamental constitutional principle of "refusal of supplies before redress of grievances" embodied in the National Demand and for creating deadlocks in the constitutional machinery with a view to enforce the national will in the Legislatures in this behalf and lay the foundations of Swaraj.

For establishing the fact that the masses and the electorates in India are solidly behind the Indian National Congress and stand by its programme.

For establishing the authority and prestige of the Congress in all institutions, Governmental or otherwise, as the most powerful political body in India pledged to a radical policy for the regeneration of the Nation.

For carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress through the Local Bodies and Boards.

For bringing the legislatures and the local bodies under the discipline and control of the Congress so as to make the policy and the programme of the legislatures fully accord with the policy and programme of the Congress.

'CO-OPERATION" AT WORK.

To understand the undeclared policy and programme of the pro-bureaucratic Ministerial Party in Madras, it is necessary to dive into the mentality that has possessed them during the six years of reactionary rule in the Madras Presidency from 1920 onwards. It was disclosed to the people of the Province when the late Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty, Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, the Rajah of Panagal, the Chief Minister and head of the Ministerial Party in Madras went to the rescue of the bureaucracy during the days of the great fight for Swaraj which Mahatma Gandhi started in 1920 and when they out-did-them selves in their denunciation of Mahatma Gandhi and in the repression of the patriotic activities of his followers, non-Brahmin and Brahmin. As early as September 1921, in a speech at Cocanada the Rajah of Panagal indulged in the following most offensive and unmeasured vilification of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Questions may be asked, if this movement is so fraught with danger why should men of the stamp of Mr. Gandhi and Messrs. Ali Bros. promote it? Why not all the constituted authorities tolerate it. Is not Mr. Gandhi a Mahatma and are not the Ali Brothers Moulana and others too, devoted patriots? Could they stoop to promote a movement ruinous to the true interests of the country? It is a rather delicate if not a difficult question to answer. Despite the delicate nature of the question I do not wish to follow the usual fashion and give a wishy-washy answer. I shall be quite frank and say that if Mr. Gandhi is a real Mahatma his ways are inexplicable. If on the other hand "he is only a counterfeit Mahatma coined for political purposes," his end and aim can be easily guessed. He is bent upon setting up his own Empire, however, detrimental it may be to the interests of the people. He is already issuing his 'dictatorial edicts to capture the imagination of the masses and creating sensation in the country. Infact, but for this agitation he would not occupy that position which he now holds, his miraculous reputation kept up by falsehoods. 'He belongs to the same type of Mahatma which belonged the Maharatta pretender of the great Indian Mutiny-notoriety. Only he is more calculating.'"

If the voters of the Province will remember this, they can understand how this mentality was at the back of the late Sir Theagaraya's demand for treating patriotic political prisoners more cruelly than common felons, of the treatment they have meted out to Mr. Yakub Hassan, their colleague for many years who went to jail for his devotion to his country and religion. They can also realise what self-seeking was at the bottom of the uniform support of the repressive and bureaucratic methods of British officialdom in the Province which the Panagal Ministry have given them for six years.

Are you going to allow this Ministerial misrule to continue any longer?

Let the voters answer with an emphatic "No" at the General elections by voting solidly for the Congress and for Swaraj.

(Congress Publicity Bureau.)

WHAT CHEMISTRY HAS NOT GIVEN US.

REV. J. CAIUS' LECTURE.

Rev. Father J. Caius delivered a lecture in French on "Chemistry" in the hall of Cercle Litteraire on Monday.

The lecture was a critical discussion of the results achieved by Synthetic Chemistry in building up artificially organic substances which are commonly produced in nature by the agency of plants or animals.

The synthetic chemist does not grope in the dark, guided as he is in his work by an intimate knowledge of the molecular structure and chemical properties of the compounds he undertakes to prepare. It is his acquaintance with the molecular plasticity of matter which has enabled him to build up close upon 200,000 artificial organic products.

The syntheses of alizarin, indigo, camphor and rubber are but a few among the triumphs of Science over Nature. Alizarin, that venerable product of the vegetable world, was in the course of a few years ousted from the market by the artificial compound; and it almost seems as if the other well-known dyestuff, indigo, were to share a similar fate. Natural camphor has lately been threatened by its synthetic rival; and the day is fast approaching when rubber cultivation will go the way of madder fields and indigo plantations.

Almost every week new synthetic drugs appear on the market. Together with arsenicals and antimonials we have now quite a respectable array of organic mercury compounds. We have narcotics and general anaesthetics, antipyretics and analysics galore. Any one who reads of cocaine and the local anaesthetics must admit that the power of synthetic chemistry is nothing short of marvellous.

Nevertheless that power is limited, and numerous are the cases when the synthetic chemist has to be content to imitate Nature as closely as he can. Silk is a good instance of this, and so also are perfumes and condiments.

Thanks to Chemistry the poor may scent their handkerchief, and delight in the taste of strawberry drops; but they who can afford it will continue to buy the natural product, the only real thing. Chemistry is much too rough to compete with Nature in the elaboration of perfumes, spices and aromad.

It is always dangerous in scientific matters to dogmatise and say that a particular work is impossible; but it would seem that as far as synthetic foods are concerned we might be justified in saying so. Chemistry has built up thousands of 'organic' substances; it has not yet succeeded in making a single 'organised' structure.

To sum up: Chemistry has given us dyestuffs, cheap perfumes and still cheaper condiments, wherewith to tickle our senses, it has given us explosives, poisons and medicaments to help us to die; it has not yet given us anything to help us to 'live'.

STILL HE IS A SWARAJIST.

MR. GYAPRASAD SINGHS CONTRADICTION.

SIMLA, August 30.

Mr. Gyaparsad Singh contradicts the statement that has appeared that he has resigned from the Swaraj Party over the difference of opinion with regard to the dinner given to the Swarajists by Sir B. N. Mitra. He add that he moved the Swaraj Party to reconsider its attitude and attend the discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill regarding inflammatory literature, but he and five others who took his view were outvoted. He continues to be a member of the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

ON WHAT CONDITIONS HE JOINED SWARAJ PARTY.

LALAJI'S LETTER TO PANDITJI.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

In his letter of resignation which he tendered last week to Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, and which has already been published, Lala Lajpat Rai recalled the understanding on which he joined the Swaraj Party. The letter Lala Lajpat Rai wrote on 20th January, 1926, in accepting the membership of the Swaraj Party has now been made available. The Lalaji wrote:—

"My dear Punditji,

I have to thank you for the invitation you have extended to me to join the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly. Last time when I met you I said that personally I had made up my mind to accept your invitation, but that before giving my final consent I would consult my Lahore friends and would give you a final answer on Monday next. Since then I have consulted my friends and this letter is the result of that consultation. While joining the Party I would like to make my position quite clear so that there be no misunderstanding about it now or hereafter. As I read the rules of the Party I do not think my position is in any way inconsistent with them—(a) I believe in Council work. I am opposed to boycott of the Councils and the Assembly. I am not in favour of the Swarajists accepting offices in gift of Government. (b) I do not believe in wholesale obstruction and have never believed in it. (c) I wish to retain my freedom of action on communal questions. I understand that communal questions shall not be decided by a Party vote. (d) In disputes between Labour and Capital I am a Labour man, but as I understand the majority of the Swarajya Party is also of the same way of thinking. Subject to these observations I shall be glad to be a member of the Party. Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) LAJPAT RAI."—A. P.

ATTACK ON POLICE OFFICER.

STUDENTS TO THE RESCUE.

DACCA, Aug. 30.

There was great commotion in Armanitolla Street on Saturday night, when Mr. Buckner, Asst. Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Buckner while proceeding to a theatre in a 'gharry' were attacked by Mahomedans. Mr. Buckner immediately jumped out and faced the ruffians. Meanwhile some Hindu students came to the Buckners' aid and helped them to drive back to their residence. The Mahomedans, however, pursued the gharry, but as the students also followed no further mischief was possible. The motive for the attack is not known. The police have effected a few arrests.—A. P.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

HILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES

In order to create an interest, a loving for the study of science, the Philosophical Society of the R. I. S. proposes to give periodical public lectures on popular scientific topics by eminent scientists. The first of these public lectures will be given to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. R. H. Dastur M.Sc., F.L.S., lecturer in Botany at the Institute, will speak on "Plants Living Under Snow" (the snow plants of Alps).

After his educational career in India Mr. Dastur sailed to England where he carried out a good amount of research work in Botany. He is still carrying on research work at the Institute. He has travelled through most parts of the Continent and has seen all that is of Botanical interest there. The lecturer has collected a good variety of plants from Alps. During his lecture, he will show all these plants and also a good number of lantern slides.

The Philosophical Society is in existence since the foundation of the R. I. S. But uptil now it has remained only in the wings. This is the first time our society ventures on such a propaganda. It is hoped that the public of Bombay would take advantage of this opportunity, and give encouragement to the society.

POCHA'S GARDEN-GUIDE

This little brochure just published by Messrs. Pestonji P. Pocha and Sons of Poona contains information of a miscellaneous character with regard to garden construction, garden development and garden improvement. The book has been divided into three parts, viz., suggestions on seed sowing, vegetables and flowers, and is priced at annas 8 only. A brief preface would have added to the usefulness of the book.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE

The 7th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association is to be held at Dhulia on the 4th and 5th proximo (September) under the presidentship of S. H. Thaker, Esq., Boiler Inspector, Bombay Presidency.

Engineers are invited to attend the function and requested to write anything regarding the Conference to the Secretary, Mechanical Engineers' Association, Dhulia.

DR. DADABHOY'S JAYANTI

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Rathestar Mandal, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, Hind Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj and Sarasvat Mahila Samaj, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (the 4th September) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's Jayanti. Kavi Nanalal will preside.

INDIAN ARMY HOCKEY TEAM RETURNS.

MADRAS, August 30.

The Indian Army Hockey team of thirteen players from various regiments in India including four British officers and an Indian officer which left India four months ago for New Zealand to play with various hockey teams there returned to Madras this morning from Colombo.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Viscount Goschen, Chancellor of the Andhra University, arrived Bazwada on Monday morning from Ootacamund via Madras for the inauguration of the Senate of the New University and was accorded a cordial reception.

A Nagpur message says:—"Dr. B. S. Moonje has been elected president of the Dacca Hindu Conference to be held on 11th and 12th of September, at Dacca.—Free Press.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Burma Swaraj party held on Sunday it was decided "that the Swarajist members of the Burma Legislative Council may attend the sessions of the Council which is commencing Tuesday as there are matters of vital importance."—A. P.

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES.

BRITAIN'S DUTY TO INDIA

SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS INTERVIEWED.

The "Glasgow Herald" received by the last mail publishes the following:—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, of Bombay, who is, at present, on a visit to Glasgow, gave his impressions of the industrial situation in India in the course of an interview with a representative of "The Glasgow Herald" recently.

Sir Lalubhai who was formerly a member of the Indian Council of State and is a Director of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, stressed the need of financial help to enable India to develop her industries and he urged her claims upon the friendly co-operation of Great Britain.

DIFFICULT POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation in India seems to me to be full of difficulties. Sir Lalubhai said. Hhe Hindu-Muslim trouble is the chief obstacle in the way of political progress. So long as these communities look upon one another with suspicion, and so long as their leaders do not give up sectarian or communal feelings and look to the interests of the country as a whole, there is hardly any possibility of actual progress. The recent action taken by Pundit Motilal Nehru and Moulvi Abul Kalam Azad to establish a national union is a step in the right direction, and if the leaders of both communities join the union and work with a sincere desire to settle differences it is possible that relations between these communities may be much better than they are now. The problem is more political than religious. Mahatma Gandhi attempted to bring these communities together, but as he himself would be the first to acknowledge that attempt has failed. He seems now to be disgusted with the whole affair, and the work will have to be undertaken by other leaders. Even if the Hindu-Muslim problem is solved there is the non-Brahmin-Brahmin problem in Bombay and in Madras. And there is the trouble between Responsivists and Swarajists, which makes the situation to look gloomy, and dark. But it is no use giving way to despair. Those who are interested in the welfare of the country will, I am sure, try to solve these problems from a national point of view but so long as they exist it is difficult to talk of the future with any optimism.

DUTY OF BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS.

The industrial situation is equally bad. The premier industry of India, the cotton mill industry, is now passing through bad times, and the bad condition of the mills affects other countries. The iron and steel industry has been granted protection, and has been saved. The Government of India have agreed to adopt a policy of discriminative Protection, but have not done so whole-heartedly, partly because they do not, and cannot, look upon the industrial development of the country from the same angle of vision as that of the people of the country, and partly because, being under the control of the Secretary of State for India, they are afraid of interference from that quarter. British industrialists should recognise that India wants to establish her own industries and it is to their interest to help India in this matter. It was a pleasure to me to note that the Steel Federation of Britain adopted a very friendly attitude towards the demands of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the continuance of protective duties. That is the correct spirit, and that spirit must be developed in this country if there is to be amity between Indian industrialists and British industrialists. We in India are very backward both as regards technical knowledge, previous experience of managing large industries, with the exception of the cotton mills and Tata iron, and in having a scarcity of skilled workmen.

India is a poor country. People talk of her hoarded wealth, but it is only when they study the statistics of the annual average income per man that they can realise how poor the country is, as a whole. Owing to this India will require money to develop her industries. Britain can help her in this matter, and the best way to promote industries in India would be for the industrialists of Britain and India to join hands and work in the spirit of friendliness and common interests.

PLEA FOR HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS

Agriculture is the main staple industry of India, and although a Royal Commission has been appointed for developing agriculture, as much stress is not put on inquiry into the economic condition of agriculturists as should have been done. The co-operative movement is to some extent helping agriculturists to get cheap and adequate finance for agricultural operations, but it has not been able to get money to free them from existing indebtedness. The establishment of land mortgage banks on the lines successfully adopted in Germany has been strongly recommended by the official registrars met in conference in Bombay, as well as by the representatives of the provincial banks in the country. The question will naturally come up before the Royal Commission, but in some of the provinces matters have advanced so far that definite proposals may come before the Secretary of State at an early date. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State and his advisers will take a broad view of the whole situation and give all the assistance that they can in the establishment of such banks.

In India the labour problem is still not very acute. On and off we have troubles in Bombay between the mill-hands and the millowners, and we had a big strike only last year. I trust that we shall not have a repetition of the struggle between labour and capital as here. We would like to cultivate a feeling of co-operation between labour and capital, so that there will be industrial progress without constant breakdowns on this account.

In conclusion, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas added: India as will be seen, has still to make up a very great leeway to come into line with the Western nations, and she has a right to expect help from Britain and the British people.

TAGORE'S ITALIAN VISIT.

NONE WHO DARED TO SPEAK AGAINST FASCISM.

A SHAW STORY.

No one who has been brought into contact with the gracious and beautiful personality of Rabindranath Tagore, or who has entered into the spirit of his teaching, would easily believe the reports—which he has now disposed of—that he returned from Italy an admirer of Fascism, says a member of the "Manchester Guardian's" London staff. He is just now in London on his way to Germany, where his writings are very widely read. When I met him his mind was still full of the subject of his letter to Mr. C.F. Andrews. Seated in the corner of a couch, the poet, whose fine head over the flowing brown garments fulfils one's ideal of what the head of a poet should be, talked in his gentle and reasonable way of his visit to Italy. He spoke of his anxiety to keep the students in his university in touch with the thought of the West. "The present moment in India," he said, is not favourable for this propaganda of mine. They want to repudiate everything Western, but I find feeling is changing, and I hope that our movement will be more acknowledged in India before long." Tagore went on to speak of the valuable gift of Italian books which Mussolini made to his university recently. He was very grateful for it, for many of his students are studying Italian literature under that great teacher Professor Tucci. He wants his students to be in touch with all European literature. Valuable gifts of books have been made also by the French Government and from Germany, where a fund was raised to celebrate his birthday in this way.

Tagore went on to say that when he went to Italy this year his desire was to remain neutral, and to form his own conclusions. "In our country," he said, "we have lost faith in the incriminating reports which have come to us about European countries. All the Governments have their propaganda of misrepresentation. My Italian friends assured me that Fascism had saved Italy from ruin and that things are not so bad as they have been described. While I wanted to remain neutral I could see that it was difficult. Freedom of expression is repressed in Italy. I never met a single individual in Italy who dared to speak a word against Fascism. My tour was officially arranged, and I was only taken to places where it was thought it would be safe. Even if I had had freedom I do not think I would have met many individuals who would have been courageous enough to speak against Fascism. They were all unanimous in praise of Fascism and Mussolini, not only the Italians but the English. I found, for instance, that our Ambassador highly admires Mussolini and his doings, and was quite sure that Mussolini was the one man who could have saved Italy from utter bankruptcy and disorganisation".

"TEMPERAMENT" FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Discussing the state of politics in Italy, Tagore remarked that people could not get a certain form of government by desiring it, but only if they had the temperament to sustain it. Few European countries now have the same sort of political freedom that England enjoys, and that suggested to him that while in the abstract a democratic or republican form of government might be desirable, it would not be attained unless people had what he called the "temperament" for self-government. Failing this, people were sure to find themselves under the government of a strong hand. He thought it strange that so many Englishmen should have been enthusiastic about Fascism, but such was the fact. When he reached Switzerland from Italy he learnt the true facts of the situation. His friends there were surprised at the reports that he was in favour of Fascism. They asked him for explanations, and he found that his words had been misrepresented and exaggerated. Those who had suffered from the hands of the Fascists came to him, and he gradually learnt the truth about the atrocities that had been committed. "I realised then that it is not enough that Italy should be prosperous. You can make a country prosperous, but if your methods are wrong that is the concern of humanity, and they must be judged according to the ethical standard."

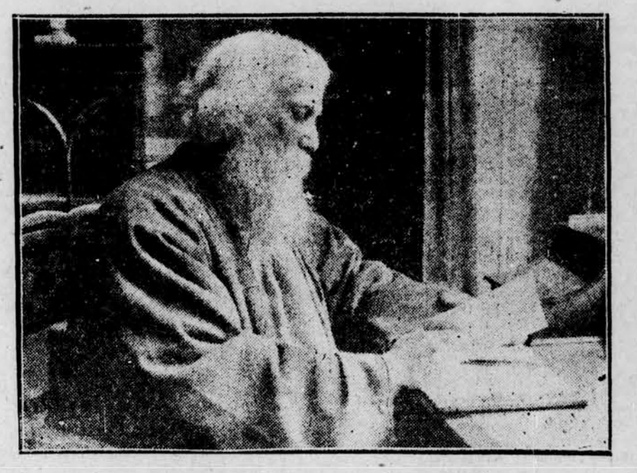
Tagore went on to say that he was greatly struck in Italy by the extent to which translations of his books were published and read. Indeed, he had probably a greater vogue in Italy than anywhere, except perhaps Germany or Scandinavia. An association had been started in Italy to help his educational work in India. "I wish," he said, "that I could have remained neutral with regard to Italian politics, and if I had not been misrepresented in the papers I should have been able to do so. I want to keep open a channel of communication between India and the European countries."

A SHAW STORY.

He touched for a moment on the general strike in England, and said he had come to feel that the English were the only people who had the particular kind of political wisdom needed to deal with such an emergency. He spoke of our patience and tolerance and law-abiding discipline, the result of centuries of experience in political freedom, and he returned to the idea that self-government is a thing that can be given to no people unless they have the temperament necessary to maintain it steadily over long spaces of time.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Shaw's name cropped up apropos of his seventieth birthday celebrations. Tagore said he had a very great admiration for him, not only for his great powers but for his humanity. He recalled a story which Mr. Shaw himself told him, to the effect that during the suffragist troubles someone came to him and presented a forged letter from a well-known suffragist who was in prison, asking for a loan of £50. Shaw gave the money at once, and when the forgery was discovered some one asked him whether he was not going to try to find the culprit. "Certainly not," said Shaw; "he has paid me the very best compliment possible. He knew it was only Shaw who would have the magnanimity to be so easily duped."

TAGORE IN LONDON.



Courtesy: "Manchester Guardian".
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in his London Studio.

"OUR ANCIENT TEXTILES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos my series of articles in the "Indian Textile Journal" on "History of the Textile Industry in India" I have received the following query from an ardent and zealous Khaddar propagandist. He wants to know the rate per yard "gaj" or piece at which indigenous cloth was sold in India (the length and the width of the piece and its weight in lbs. should also be stated, if known) in (1) Aryan times, (2) the Muhammadan period, and (3) in the early part of the 18th century, i.e., when the English began to make their first purchases of Indian cloth for purposes of export.

Will any of your learned readers able to throw any light on the subject kindly write to me giving me the necessary information or referring me to any easily accessible material likely to help me in getting at the requisite information.—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHAN P. GANDHI.

Vile Parle (Bombay), Aug. 26.

THE BACK BAY COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not sure whether a member of a Committee of Inquiry has the right to bully and browbeat a witness or to ask leading questions to him, as Sir Frederick Hopkinson did in the case of Mr. Nariman and Sir Lawless Hepper respectively. If he has, a Committee of Inquiry is nothing but a huge farce. The public feeling on the subject of Mr. Nariman's treatment by Sir Frederick is greatly excited, and I entirely agree with Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee who suggests that the public should raise their voice in the matter. A public meeting of protest should be called without delay.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

PROF. PADHYE'S MUSICAL CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the "School of Indian Music" conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar, a musical concert was arranged on last Sunday, at the Brahman Samaj Hall, when Prof. Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur entertained the audience with a select programme of music which was greatly appreciated. Prof. Padhye is one of the pupils of Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

At the conclusion of the function Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda congratulated Prof. Devdhar upon the happy idea of having concerts by celebrities in the musical world of India and thus enabling the citizens of Bombay to properly appreciate the noble art. He wished the professor all success in his undertaking to rejuvenate and popularize music and exhorted the audience to help him liberally.

Prof. Devdhar in suitable terms thanked the audience and the people of Bombay for the sympathetic and encouraging response he had met so far and hoped to receive the same in future.

CHANNEL SWIMMER.

Press Photo Agent.

MRS. CLEMINGTON CORSON, the 27-year old American lady who swam the channel last week, being the second woman of her country to accomplish the difficult feat.

LATE MR. R. D. TATA

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS' CONDOLENCEE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 30.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Jamshedpur held under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Alexander, General Manager of the Tata Works, Mr. D. M. Mackin moved and the meeting unanimously passed, all standing, a resolution expressing condolence at the unexpected death of Mr. R. D. Tata and placing on record their deep sense of loss. Several speakers addressed the meeting paying glowing tributes to the deceased's love of poor workmen, unfailing courtsey, business acumen, generosity and chivalry and noble ideals.—Free Press.

"PLIGHT OF UNEMPLOYED."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am afraid injustice is likely to be done to the Mahomedan family begging on the Frere Bridge, Grant Road about which some communication appeared in your esteemed journal if I were not to refute the charge of insolence etc. put upon the mother of the children who in her unfortunate condition thinks her lot hardened by public statements checking some possibility of philanthrophic assistance she might secure for her little family. The facts of the case are as far as I can see from all the papers I have collected from all sources that Shaikh Mumtaz Ali served Government as recruiting officer during the war in Sylhat and Cachar in Assam. Later he went to Mesopotamia and on his arrival back in India being persecuted by the men of his own community who were largely Khilafatists he gave up Government service when he was rewarded by Government with some land in his native place. Thereafter due to family trouble the family came to Bombay where he took up service in the police. Later he was on the unemployed list since, when the family are in straightened circumstances. I am surprised how the woman could be heard to say that they were occupying quarter free of rent in Bombay. I have with me some of the latest rent receipts. I am also surprised how she could be heard to say her husband was insane. Mumtaz Ali had been daily coming to me and I found that his condition of unemployment had greatly disappointed him and such disappointment could hardly be called insanity.

However the one great need of the family namely to return to their native place Yamanamukh in Assam has been fortunately served by some of the philanthrophists who gave me money to send them away. The whole family left Bombay for Yamanamukh on the night of 24th instant. —Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

REFORMS IN INDIA

COMMUNAL CLAIMS TO REPRESENTATION

LORD OLIVER ON OFFICIAL PREDILECTION

The following letter written by Lord Oliver, ex-Secretary of State for India, is published in "The Times":—

Sir,—So long as correspondents such as Sir Frank Beaman can imagine that such terms as "false and contemptible," "unfortunate indiscretion," "Anti-Moslem," &c., may plausibly be applied to anything I am likely to write to "The Times" (when I ought, as you say, to "know better"), so long will the necessity remain for the occasional enunciation of propositions disturbing to such correspondents, and possibly to others of your readers, in order that public apprehension of operative factors in Indian politics which in this country is an exceedingly conventional and artificial product may be stimulated (if only by the hullabaloo which any unaccustomed statement about such factors arouses) to a closer and more direct attention to pertiment truths.

The late Lord Minto was a most gallant and high-minded Englishman. He was not eaten up with that supposed discretion which is deemed to consist in dissembling opinions known to be held and imagining that if you do so you will be "trusted" to act as if you did not hold them. When Lord Minto was approached on behalf of the Moslem community with a request for separate representation (by election) in excess of the proportion of its numbers, he answered:—"You justly claim" that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect of the political importance of your community and the services it has rendered to the Empire. "I am entirely with you."

Lord Minto then expressed precisely that kind of predilection in favour of the Moslem community which is, in my observation, still prevalent among officials in India.

In 1924 a spokesman of the new Moslem League submitted to me at the India Office, and its representatives have since then addressed to the Indian Government, claims to increased preferential treatment of Moslems, both in elected councils and in official appointments of all kinds, basing those claims on the grounds concurred in as just by Lord Minto, among others. As regards representation the question raised is not immediately one of practical politics, since present arrangements must obviously stand until 1929. But, so far as I am aware, the Government has not publicly expressed the view that such preferential discrimination, however unobjectionable it might be under the merely "representative" institutions of the Morley-Minto Reforms, is quite incompatible with the idea of the Montagu-Chelmsford Councils and Ministries. Any expression of such opinion may well have been deemed uncalled for, the Constitution not being at present under revision; but would it be unnatural or unjustifiable for Hindu politicians to view with suspicion such unrepressed assumptions of claims to privilege?

Lord Minto thought and said that the Moslem community ought to have a favoured position because of the merits he recognized in it. That is the view of an arguable political theory—call it Timocracy—it reflects that preferential opinion of Moslems among Englishmen to which I referred, which Sir F. Beaman however guardedly, admits, and which, as I have said, is quite intelligible in them, but not obviously a qualification for governing Hindu or for disarming communal strife. If anyone considers it outrageous to speak of such opinions as a "bias," let him imagine what Moslems and Englishmen would have said if any Governor-General, impressed with the achievements of Aryan civilization in India, had replied in similar terms to a Hindu memorial. It is much more dangerous to British credit in India that the mention of such perfectly familiar traisms as I have referred to should be greeted with bombastic abuse in British journals than that political convictions and predilections should be frankly and straightly expressed, as Lord Minto expressed his. The principal effect of manifestations of the former character is to inflame the suspiciousness of the Indian temper and to aggravate those imputations of hypocrisy which the "discretions" of English bureaucracy and diplomacy so often, unfortunately, provoke not only in India but also in the minds of other nations. Lord Minto was justly admired and trusted by Indians, among other reasons because he was never afraid to pronounce his views. Outspoken views can be dealt with by argument, on their merits. Even the late Mr. Das, as a matter of political expediency, conceded the excessive claims of the Moslem Swarajists as the price of the Pact But they could not be sustained in equity; and for this reason, among others, the Pact has broken down. Nor can they be sustained compatibly with the principles of the Reformed Constitution. Yet the Moslem spokesmen have thought it permissible to assume that the Government, like Lord Minto, might be expected to recognize them.

A similar hullabaloo was aroused 2½ years ago by observations I made on the communal electoral franchise. These also were then denounced as ignorant, indiscreet, and mischievous. Attention having been since then increasingly drawn to the subject, pretty well all perspicuous critics of Indian affairs now agree that the communal electoral franchise is making the Constitution unworkable and exacerbating factious rivalry and propaganda. Sir Theodore Morison and others of your correspondents appear to be now chiefly concerned to suggest some alternative mode of protecting the rights of minorities. Obviously the rights (legislative and official) of all the various communities (Sikhs, Christians, Labour, &c.) cannot possibly be protected by the Moslem prescription of over-representation all round. If anything can be confidently foretold about the 1929 Constitution Commission it is that it will recommend the supersession of the separate communal electorates by some other form of safeguard for minority rights.

Sir Frank Beaman, who is apparently prepared to die harder than even Sir Michael O'Dwyer, sees no possible solution of Indian difficulties but British common rule over two populations which he believes to be irreconcilable. I will not discuss his views as to the irreconcilability, from which, in common with all Moslem and Hindu Nationalists, I dissent. It is sufficient to observe that from Lord Minto's time onwards every responsible British administrator or Minister who has had to control Indian affairs has recognized that that prescription is entirely impracticable and futile, and has endeavoured, as we are most of us now doing, to contribute what he could towards assisting the evolution of a fairly representative national Government. It is worse than useless to say this cannot be done. It only strengthens intransigent Indian Nationalists in their belief that Englishmen do not wish that it should be done.—Yours faithfully, Olivier.

INDORE LETTER

STRIKE CONTINUES

AHILYA DEVI ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Aug. 25.

The Ahilya Devi's anniversary day falls on the 5th September and the Utsaw Committee is engaged in making preparations for its celebration in Indore City and in the districts. Strenous efforts are being made to make the solemnization national. Last year this day was observed in principal cities in Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency. The Committee hopes this commemoration will be more extensively celebrated this year throughout India.

The Commander-in-Chief paid a private visit to Indore and inspected the State troops. It is believed he has the object of effecting a reorganization of the State forces. British Government is also seriously thinking of opening at Indore a military college. There are also thick rumours in the Residency of the proposed amalgamation of Daly and Mayo Colleges. One is unable to say definitely which will be the head quarters of the new College.

Tilak Jayanti was celebrated in Nand Lal Pura Theatre. It was more or less a gathering of Marathas in which Brahmins took a leading part. It was a pity the organisers of the function this year did not seek the co-operation of the Hindi population. Mr. Pant Vaidya a Municipal member presided at this meeting.

MOVE FOR BETTER SANITATION.

A deputation of citizens interested in the improvement of sanitation of Indore waited on the Diwan. It pressed on the Minority Administration the inadvisibility of dumping any persons as President or Secretary on the Indore Municipality, and claimed the right for the Municipal body of nominating officers. At present the members of the Municipality had hardly any powers. The deputation pressed upon the Diwan the of getting this privilege. The presidents and Secretaries of the Indore Municipality have hitherto been the favourites of the ex-Maharaja or his Diwans. Indorians think it is high time a competent person was appointed as Secretary and administrative Officer of the Indore Municipality.

KIDNAPPER OF A GIRL PUNISHED.

One Shakur Ali, a Mohammedan of Indore was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Mr Squire of the Residency, for kidnapping a Hindu girl Sukrani. The accused was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. This case had created a stir in the city. It is to be hoped that during the new I.G.P. Mr. Taylar's regime such criminals who have been disgracing the name of Indore would be mercilessly hounded.

STRIKE STILL CONTINUE.

Notwithstanding the reduction of working hours to 10 hours, by order of the Cabinet, the strike still continues. A small number of mill operatives have joined the Bhandari and State mills. The remaining six mills are still closed. About 3000 workers met in Ranipura on the 17th instant and resolved not to rejoin their mills till their employers granted them the dearness allowance which was discontinued by the Malwa United Mills and Sir Hukumchand's mills. The strikers seem much discontented at the unsympathetic attitude of the agents of the above mills. Various efforts were being made to induce the employers to relent and allow them their former dearness allowance. Indorians are fully sympathetic with the strikers and consider it a great hardship on the workers to be deprived of their dearness allowance. People think it is high time the mill operatives started trade unions and combined to fight their battles, otherwise there is no hope for the uplift of the workers. Some of their leaders went and consulted the local social welfare workers. Messrs. Gulzari Lal and Hari Bhau Upadhya of the Ahmedabad textile union are also here. Their efforts to persuade the millowners have been fruitless. These Ahmedabad workers are striving their best to organise the Indore mill employees On account of the illiterary prevailing among them it is for the present a hopeless task. A large number of mill workers have again approached the Diwan to arbitrate and the strikers are anxiously awaiting his award. The strike still continues and six mills are closed.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

AN INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

ESPERANTO OR ENGLISH?

The representatives of the Workers' Group at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva during the month of June passed the following resolution at one of their group meetings.

"The Workers' Group of the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference, having during the Session, experienced the difficulties due to differences of language and the impossibility of overcoming them even by the use of three national languages, declares that the language problem constitutes a serious obstacle to ready and complete understanding and co-operation between workers of different countries.

The Group accordingly suggests to the national and international workers' Organisations, as well as to the individual members, consideration of the possibility of adopting as a solution of the problem the neutral, international auxiliary language Esperanto".

The difficulties arising at international conferences and congresses through the differences in languages have already had the attention of earlier international conferences of trade union secretaries. This occurred for the first time at the Amsterdam Conference of 1905. The following proposal was then made by the Dutch national centre:

"The International Conference is requested to consider whether it would be possible to introduce an international correspondence language. The International Secretariat shall be instructed to institute an enquiry and to lay before the next international conference a proposal or motion, so that the question may be definitely decided at the fifth international conference".

When explaining the reasons for the proposal, Van Erkel, the Dutch representative, said emphatically that they had refrained from mentioning any specific language, living or dead. Sassenbach, as the representative of Germany, admitted that there was good reason for the Dutch proposal, but thought it would be very difficult to carry it out: in any case, they could only consider a living language, and English would be the best. If they could only agree as to the language, many trade union leaders and many active trade unionists would be prepared to learn it. It would not only simplify intercourse between the national centres, but would assist work of the international trade organisations. He therefore made the following proposal:

"The idea of striving for an international correspondence language is a good one. Only a living language can be considered, and English would be the best one. The Conference therefore considers that it is to the interest of the various affiliated trade unions to promote the study of this language".

The Dutch motion was withdrawn in favour of Sassenbach's, but only Germany, Britain and Holland voted in favour of it, so that it was dropped.

At the Paris Conference of 1909, the French trade union centre proposed Esperanto, but the proposal was referred to a future conference. At the Budapest Conference of 1911 the proposal was repeated. As all but the French delegates were against the official introduction of any artificial language, the matter was not put formally to the vote.

It cannot be doubted that the use of Esperanto has increased so largely during the last few years that it is time for the trade unions to re-examine the question. In doing so, they must consider whether a living language would not really be better for trade union purposes than an artificial one. The resolution of the Workers, Group at Geneva will certainly serve as an inceptive for the re-opening of the question of an international auxiliary language.—(I. F. T. U.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

CONGRESS OF FACTORY WORKERS.

The third Congress of the International Federation of General Factory Workers, which met in Copenhagen from June 29 to July 1st, was attended by 63 delegates. The report on activities presented by the Secretary, Stenhuis, disclosed the fact that the membership of the Federation had fallen since 1923 from over a million to about 660,000. The affiliated organisations numbered 18, distributed over 13 countries, the largest being the German Factory Workers' Union with 335,000 members. The British Union had left the Federation. After detailed discussion of the report, the Executive was instructed to endeavour to conduct more successfully the work of the International.

A keen debate occurred on a proposal made by the Norwegians Unions for the admission of the two Russian organisations, in which debate the three Russians who were present as fraternal delegates also took part. The International Executive Committte proposed that the Russian Unions be admitted on the condition that they declared their willingness to work for the affiliation of the Russian Trade Union Centre to the International Federation of Trade Unions. Dobrowolsky, spokesman for the Russians, designated this condition as unacceptable, and repeated in the course of a long speech the familiar accusations against the Amsterdam Trade Union leaders; that they had deserted the principle of the class struggle and made common cause with the capitalists. Finally the Executive Committee's proposal, with an addendum moved by the Germans and Austrians, was carried by 48 votes to 16. The Belgian and Dutch delegates opposed the proposal because they considered that in present circumstances co-operation with the Russians is impossible.

On the third day the Congress had under consideration the question of the "Condition of the Workers in the Paper Industry." A resolution adopted unanimously called upon the unions to do everything possible to improve the social position of the paper workers, and above all to see that the eight hour day is applied to the greatest possible extent and the Washington Convention ratified.

Brey (Hanover) closed the Congress with a further appeal to the Russians to accept the position held by the workers of the continent for decades, from which position alone could be carried on the struggle for the just rights of the workers against the employers.

Brey and Stenhuis were unanimously re-elected President and Secretary respectively. —(I. F. T. U.)

HARSH TREATMENT OF WORKMEN.

LABOURERS ON PERMANENT NIGHT DUTY.

Writing to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Mr. Jhabwalla has represented the case of about 20 workmen in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. at Colaba, who, according to Mr. Jhabwalla, are made to work beyond 8 hours which is the usual period of work and who are not paid overtime. They are made to work 14 hours out of 24; says Mr. Jhabwalla, are not given any change of duties, are made to work for 31 days and are paid for 30 days only. If a workman absents himself even owing to some physical calamity like sickness, he is either dismsised or proportionate payment is reduced. These workmen are not allowed those privileges which fall to the lot of monthly—paid wage-earners. These poor men, Mr. Jhabwalla says, have been working under these difficult conditions for the last so many months solely because otherwise they would have to face unemployment.

The Agent is requested to look into the state of affairs and redress the grievances of these poor men.

BELGIAN LABOUR COLLEGE.

The International Summer School of the L.F.T.U., was opened at the Uccle Labour College, Brussels, on July 19th. Although it was unfortunately impossible to accept all the applications, yet thanks to the efforts of Comrade L. Delsinne, the Director of the Uccle Labour College, no fewer than 68 students are being accommodated either in the Labour College itself, or in neighbouring hotels. The nationalities represented by these students are: German, Danish, British Dutch, Japanese, Austrian, Swedish, Spanish and Czechoslovakian. Many of the lectures have been devoted to a thorough understanding of the Trade Union, co-operative and political labour movements of Belgium. Mortons, General Secretary of the Belgian national centre, de Brouckere, member of the Executive of the Belgian Labour Party, and L. Delsinne have all given comprehensive descriptions of some one aspect or another of the Belgian Labour Movement. The lectures are supplemented by extremely interesting excursions to the most important industrial centres, or to the splendid Labour Clubs and co-operative enterprises of Brussels.

J. W. Bowen, member of the International Workers' Education Committee, welcomed the school in the name of the British Trades Union Congress. In response to a special request, he also delivered an interesting lerture on the evens leading up to the general strike in Britain. Lectures have also been given on the Trade Union movements of various other countries, on the International Labour Movement, and on the problems of the Far East.

The Belgian Labour College is situated in the midst of a beautiful park and it is excellently equipped in every way, so that nothing is wanting to make the school a brilliant success.—I. F. T. U.)

COMBATING FASCISM.

On July 12th a joint meeting was held at Vienna by representaives of the various bodies existing in the different countries for the purpose of combating Fascism, the immediate occasion being the First Congress of the Voluntary Police of the League for the Defence of the Austrian Republic. It was decided to found an international commission to combat Fascism: Comrade Deutsche, M.P., was nominated president, and the executive business will be done by the secretariat of the Austrian League for the Defence of the Republic.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS

The Executive Committee of the International Miners' Federation, at its meeting in London on June 23rd, decided to cancel the International Miners' Congress which was to have met in Cracow in August, and to hold it next year.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

NOT YET TIME FOR PROTECTION.

A PROFESSOR'S EVIDENCE.

Professor M. V. Antia of Sydenham College on Saturday before the Tariff Board referring to the protection of the textile industry said:—

I do not, however, think that the time has yet come when the Indian cotton industry should be considered to be definitely in need of protection. I suggest that the question of affording protection to it should be postponed for the time being, but not shelved. I believe that in the course of one year or so, we should be in a better position to judge the incidence of foreign competition and its effect on the earning capacity of the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad and to determine whether the protection asked for by the industry is essential or not. At present there does not appear to be an overwhelming case for protection; but if adverse conditions persist and increased imports of foreign cloth continue to affect the trade in Indian mill-made cloth, there would be a case for affording the home industry protection on the lines mentioned above. If a grave situation arises, protection would be the only remedy and in that case the remedy ought to be applied without further inquiry or delay. In the meanwhile the situation should be closely watched; the figures of imports and of mill-stocks should be scrutinised month by month; returns of sales of cotton by the mills and the prices realised by them should be sent in by all mills; and in this and other ways the Tariff Board or any other agency that may be considered suitable in its place, should keep itself well informed of the conditions prevailing in the mill industry.

I make this suggestion, because I do not think a decision of such vital importance should be taken in haste.

To protect the Indian cotton industry by means of a tariff is a step which should be taken as a last resort when no other means of giving a helping hand to the industry can be found. It should be amply demonstrated that the industry would languish without the aid of protective duties.

The imposition of a protectiive duty of 24 per cent. on cloth made of yarn of 30 counts and under would certainly shut out Japanese imports of cloth into this country. It would give to the Indian mills a monopoly of the market for coarse cloth. The mills would be greatly benefited and there would be probably a considerable expansion of the industry in a few years.

Such a duty would, however, raise the price of cloth in India. What would be a gain to the mills would be a loss to the consumer. As cloth is a necessity of life and as the people of India generally can afford to purchase sufficient quantities of cloth only when it is cheap, an increase in its prive by the action of high import duties is, at all times, to be deplored. Every increase in the price of cloth tends to check consumption, just as every fall in its price stimulates demand and increases consumption. A high import duty on coarse cloth would not be economically sound, because it would raise just the price of cloth required by the poor man.

OPPOSED TO EXPORT DUTIES.

Opposing the export duties he said:—Export duties are generally never countenanced as a protective measure. An export duty may be buried on an article of which a country has a monopoly. India has no such monopoly in the case of its cotton, and hence an export duty would not be paid by its foreign consumers but will have to come out of the pockets of the agriculturists. If this extremely simple economic proposition is put before the mill-owners, I am sure that no one will come forward to advocate such a duty.

India now grows 6 million bales of cotton. It is likely that the quantity produced will improve both in quantity and quality as a result of the efforts of the Central Cotton Committee and the interest now taken in agricultural improvements in India generally. Indian mills consume only 2.2 million bales and the rest of the produce must, therefore, be exported to foreign markets. An export duty would check the demand for Indian cotton and hence its price would fall. The duty will, therefore, come out of the pockets of the growers, and would thus involve a serious economic loss.

It must not be forgotten that Japan is at present an important customer of Indian cotton. It is to the advantage of the country that she should remain a customer; as there are no other countries which take or can take as much cotton as Japan takes. It is doubtful whether the Japanese would always depend on India for their requirements of raw cotton for they are paying attention to the growing of cotton in Japan and places near Japan.

CONCLUSIONS.

In his conclusions, Prof. Antia said:—

Whether the cotton manufacturing industry of India should be given protection or not is a question of extreme complexity and delicacy. Although the great number of spinning and weaving concerns are in Bombay City and Ahmedabad, there are mills in the Central Provinces, Central India, and in other provinces. The mills in Ahmedabad seem to be in a better position than mills in Bombay City, and even in Bombay City some mills are able to show a satisfactory earning capacity. The the Central India Mills in Nagpur earn more money than they did before the war.

It would be interesting to institute a contrast between the cotton industry and the steel industry.

The steel industry is an infant industry. Steel is produced practically by one company which has its works in one place. It is easy to ascertain the cost at which steel can be economically produced in this country and to know the prices at which imported steel is sold in this country. It is very desirable that the steel industry in the country should flourish; and if Indian steel is unable to compete with imported steel, the industry must be protected. It is on these broad considerations that protection has been granted to the Indian steel industry.

The cotton industry, on the other hand, is not an infant industry. It has been established in this country since 1854, and it has considerably expanded and strengthened its position in late years. The industry has not to rely on imported labour and almost all the managers of mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad are Indians. A glance at the table showing the progress of Indian mills during the past 50 years (pages 101-02) would not lead anyone to imagine that the Indian industry is languishing, or is in process of slow strangulation, as one writer has put it. Whereas in 1913-14 Indian mill production of cloth was 1,164 million yards and imported goods amounted to 3,197 million yards, in 1924-25 Indian mill production reached the record figure of 1970.5 million yards, as against imports amounting to 1823 million yards. These figures also show the progress that the industry is making and they are gratifying as they show that Indian mills are now supplying the needs of the Home market on a much larger scale than before the war.

Another important factor to be taken into consideration is that cloth, unlike steel, is a necessity of life, and that the cloth made by Indian mills is consumed by the relatively poorer classes of the population of the country.

A further consideration is that the cotton industry made rapid progress since 1900 in spite of the fact that there was an excise duty of 3 1|2 per cent. The position now is that there is an import duty of 11 per cent. and there is no excise duty. There is also a duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn, which only a few years ago was free of duty.

The only change which has come over the industry recently is that before the war 97.1 per cent of the total imports of cloths came from the United Kingdom and only .3 per cent. came from Japan. In 1924-25 88.5 per cent of the piecegoods imported came from the United Kingdom and 8.5 per cent. from Japan. Formerly the Indian mills had practically a monopoly of the Indian market for coarse cloth, but now they have to share that market with Japanese cloth, which is competing very vigorously with Indian mill-made cloth. Even then the per centage of Japanese cloth which directly competes with Indian mill-made cloth is small, being calculated at about 6 4|5 per cent. The greatest sufferer from Japanese competition appears to be not the Indian mill industry but Lancashire, imports from which have fallen enormously since 1913-14.

Statistics at least do not show that Japanese imports have displaced Indian manufactures. They demonstrate rather that India and Japan combined have displaced Lancashire goods and are likely to displace them still more in the near future. The statistics also do not prove that there is a very sound case for the erection of a tariff wall between India and foreign countries in the interests of the Indian cotton industry.

I think, however, that all Indian industries should be actively helped and encouraged by the Government; for the economic good of the country requires a diversification of the occupations of the people. The cotton manufacturing industry is the most important industry in the country and the only great industry which is managed by Indian business men. It should receive encouragement and assistance from the State in various directions. In all advanced countries, the State has now exerted itself to give assistance to industries. The success which has attended the Japanese cotton manufacturing industry is ascribed to Government help. "In Japan there is a close association between industry and the Government. Because of this much Government assistance is given to foster the growth of an industry." (World Developments in the Cotton Industry" by L. Bader.)

The granting of protection to an industry is not the sole method by which the Government of a country can promote its interests. The fact that the Japanese have their own steamship companies is a great element in their favour. We should strive for the attainment of a similar object. The establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine would promote Indian industrial development. The working of the railways in India should be avowedly in the interests of the Indian industries. The provision of banking facilities particularly for industries would be also a powerful aid to their growth. Finance and Transport are two great factors in promoting industrial development. Technical education also should not be neglected. In these and various other ways, the State could do much for the promotion of the interests of Indian Industries.

The institution of inquiries into the conditions of different Indian industries should not be taken up piecemeal by committees, the personnel of each of which would be different. The time has come when a much more comprehensive inquiry into the conditions of all industries and the various ways in which State assistance can be given to industries should be instituted, not by separate committees but by a permanent body to be called by some such name as the Indian Industrial Council, which would keep in close touch with the conditions of Indian industries and offer a comprehensive programme of industrial development in multifarious directions. The energies of such a body should not be confined to any one industry like the Cotton industry, but it should take the whole of the industrial field in its survey which should include transport, finance and technical education. The State would then come into closer touch with industry and the country as a whole will be sure to benefit by the initiation of a comprehensive programme of industrial regeneration and reconstruction. It may be said that industrial organization is a matter for each industry to decide for itself. This may be possible in advanced countries like England. But in a country like India little progress can be made without the active help and direction of Government agency. Moreover a survey of industrial conditions and an inquiry into the various directions in which the State can afford help to industries on comprehensive and all-embracing lines as suggested here can only be undertaken by the State.

In conclusion, I may state that while I am doubtful as regards the immediate necessity of the grant of protection to the cotton industry by means of import duties, I think that the industry should be given all the assistance that can be granted to it by the State, and that such assistance should not depend on the conditions prevailing in the industry, whether they are prosperous or otherwise.

In the course of his further examination Professor Antia pointed out to the Board that the Japanese Government gave subsidy and other facilities to encourage the national industries. For instance only one steamship company, he said, viz., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, received six million yens from 1910 from the Japanese Government. In Germany and America, preference was given to home-manufactured goods. He thought the railway freight should be reduced on Indian railways to facilitate transits.

Asked by Raja Har Kishan Kaul if Bombay required protection, and if so, what test he would apply to find it out, witness said he would see if protection was declined, whether mills had been compelled to close down, how many mills went to liquidation and the causes, and whether average concern had made losses in certain periods.

MR. JHABVALA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. General Secretary on the Cotton Textile Industry, was then examined. He said:—

"One of the ironies of industrial administration is the Managements' acceptance of the theory that the worker is a tool in the hands of the masters to be plied at their will, just as there are other factory implements that are wielded at their own choice and pleasure. The Textile Factory is not conducted with a view to co-operation between the worker and the master with an honest sense of mutual concordance between the two, nor with that of zealous good-feeling between them, but having become the individual possession of but one master or a group of masters called Agents it has dwindled down into an institution to turn out so much gold for the powers that be."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Recently a Government regulation was passed called the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to enable the workmen to receive compensation for accidents while on duty, of which so much is made by the owners, but when it is noticed that a certain Mill purchased cotton worth about 15 lakhs stores about 2½ lakhs and paid a lakh on interest and about Rs. 22,000 on fire insurance spent only Rs. 1,300 over workmen's compensation, it can be very easily noticed how defective the vaunted boon is. Even Government cannot boast of its protection to the poor through its legislatures which are solely under the control of Capitalists and which as such debar the voice of the poor from them. Though Government have nominated representatives on the Councils yet they have not conceded the right of proper election, thus leaving Labour totally in the hands of the Bureaucracy which is dominated by the Capitalistic interests.

PLEA FOR ELIMINATING MIDDLEMEN.

The Industry has also suffered at the hand of the owners who have not imitated Japan in the matter of the purchase of cotton, by which I mean that the local owner has not approached the cultivator straight away as the Japanese proprietor does, by eliminating all the middle-men who are a regular bane of Industrial Development in the Textile Factory. One will find an army of middlemen who keep the agriculturist ignorant of the state of prosperity. India is a broker-ridden country and the middle-men manifests his powers best in cotton purchase from which he makes lakhs which ought to go to the betterment of the lot of the agriculturists. Thus the cotton of Khandesh manufacturing cloth in Bombay becomes so many times dear that the price of production naturally becomes prohibitive to the ordinary consumer.

"The Office and Factory Managements are again loaded with their own tyranny of irregularities such as exaction of large sums of money from the poor employees by way of grafts paid on employment. Threat of retrenchment unless the jobbers or Naikanies desire for money is satisfied, employment of an army of friends, relatives, etc. of the whole factory fraternity good or bad or indifferent at the cost of efficiency. These have struck a violent blow at the root of the Industry. How can a rising Industry only a few years old in a flourishing harbour like Bombay with all natural industrial facilities given to it so soon seek the help from outside such as Government unless there were certain flagrant misuses of the capital funds acquired from the investing public made by unauthorised Agents of the Companies who were according to Companies' regulations given all facilities to deal with public monies as it suited them under the pretence of advancing the Industry of the Country.

Mr. Jhabwalla examined by the chairman said the membership of the Textile Union which he represented numbered about ten thousand.

INSIGNIFICANT RELIEF.

The Chairman: 10,000 out of a total of 150,000 operatives?

Witness: Yes Sir.

Mr. Jhabwalla then complained that the relief given, under the Workmen's Compensation Act was insignificant.

The Chairman pointed out that that may be due to the small number of accidents.

Mr. Jhabwalla: It is not that the number of accidents was small, but because all the cases of accidents are not brought to the notice of the Commissioner for the compensation, or the sufferers are not allowed to go to the Commissioner by the mill authorities.

Mr. Jhabwalla then explained to the Chairman how large sums of money were extorted from the poor employees by the jobbers and the naikins to which the Chairman asked witness if he had brought it to the notice of the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Jhabwalla replied that some cases were brought to the notice of the mill agents and though they heard the complaint with sympathy but without any satisfaction.

The Chairman asked witness to give some concrete instances to which he replied he did not remember but he had on his file.

The Chairman: Please let us know how many cases you have on your file. In regard to the investigation by the board, I am afraid, it is out of the question.

Mr. Jhabwalla promised to supply the information.

The Committee then adjourned till 10-30 a.m on Tuesday

Eight to ten thousand people of all classes and creeds witnessed the opening ceremony of Nanjangud Chamrajnagar Railway which His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore performed on Saturday evening. In declaring the line open His Highness dealt briefly with the history of the project and expressed an appreciation at this great enterprise of the district.—A. P.

INDIA'S PHYSICAL REGENERATION.

PROF. RAMA MURTY'S IDEAL.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

Professor Rama Murty, physical culturist, is now in Bombay. He has disbanded his troupe, and intends to devote himself to the establishment of a physical culture institute with a view to bring about physical regeneration of the nation, which according to him, is an urgent problem of vital national importance.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Professor Rama Murty said that he was grieved to see that ninety per cent of the student population of India was suffering from physical deficiency which could easily be remedied by appreciation of the importance of physical fitness and a few pleasure-giving exercises.

Continuing Prof. Rama Murty said:—"Physical culture is not an end in itself. It affords the most favourable opportunity of intellectual and moral advancement. No component part of our complex nature can be neglected without hampering the growth of the others, and if instances could be found in history of lofty intellectural or moral attainments in neglected bodies that growth was not because of, but in spite of that neglect."

Prof. Rama Murty is a habitual wearer of khaddar, which, apart from its economical and national importance, he considers to be the most hygienic cloth for our climate.—Free Press.

BENGAL "NATIONALISTS."

OUT FOR WORKING THE REFORMS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The Bengal branch of the Indian National Party has issued a circular letter over the signatures of Sir P. C. Mitter, Messrs. H. N. Dutt, Bepin Chandra Pal, J. Chaudhari, J. N Basu, and Krishnakumar Mitter to leading men of the province intimating its decision to run candidates for the Legislative Assembly and the local Council. The letter states:—

"The programme of the Party is responsive co-operation, that it to say working the present constitution for what it is worth, including acceptance offices of power, initiative and responsibility.

The Party, says the letter, will fight to prevent the formation of a ministry on communal lines in Bengal and condemns the policy of pacts, which like the Swaraj Party's Hindu-Muslim Pact embody the communal principle in the electorates and the services.—Free Press.

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SSING EVENTS IN POONA.

MR, APTE'S DEATH AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Aug. 25.

The death of Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, the president of the Poona Municipality has created two important vacancies. In the first place, there is the vacancy of the Municipal President. For this post of honour, a crop of candidates have come forward, Dr. Naidu, Dr. Phatak, Mr. Chandrachud, Mr. Gunjal and Mr. D. V. Gokhale, not to mention others, are stated to be in the field, and there is constant and continuous mutual consultations, secret negotiaions, mysterious whisperings going on among the intending candidates. The position in the Municipal body is that there is no one single groups large and powerful enough to command the election. The chances are in favour of Dr. Naidu so far, as he is Non Brahmin, and yet not utterly anti-national in his sentiments. Mr. D. V. Gokhale too is catching on and the section of orthodox Brahmans seems to be strongly attached to him, besides a dozen Nationalists of the Tilak school. There is also talk going on about getting into the Municipality, in Mr. Apte's vacancy, a man like Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar or Mr. H. V. Tulpule—strong nationalists and Tilkites both—if a majority of the members of the Municipality decide to square up their mutual wrangles, and place either of the above-mentioned two gentlemen in the presidential chair.

Another vacancy due to the death of Mr. Apte, is for a candidate for the Poona City constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Apte was formally adopted as the Responsivist candidate and the chances were that he would have been elected unopposed to the Council. The Responsivists have now selected Dr. Lohokare, who is a member of the Legislative Assembly, as their candidate for the City, and it is reliably learnt that Dr. V. D. Phatak is standing on behalf of the Congress, and Mr. Manurkar on behalf of the Satya-shodhakas. Perhaps, one more Independent from the Poona Government may be added to the trio, but even if only three ultimately contest, the race will be almost neck to neck.

The transfer of Dr. Lohokare from the Assembly, for which he was a Responsivist candidate along with Mr. Kelkar, has insured Mr. Kelkar's election also. For the Assembly seats too, there promises to be a severe and somewhat embittered fight. To day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar is a Responsivist candidate, Mr. Akut, pleader of Nasik, is the Congress candidate, and there are also two non-Brahmin candidates. It may be taken that ultimately, the non-Brahmins will make a compromise, and there will be only one candidate left, and thus the contest will be between Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Akut and one non-Brahmin candidate.

BRAHMIN COMMUNITY STIRRED.

As the Ganesh Festival is nearing, the activities of the Satyashodhakas are becoming more and more vigorous, pamphlets of the most objectionable kind being broadcast. Even a superficial perusal of these pamphlets is sufficient to make the readers' hairs stand on end, and as a result, evidently, of the propaganda carried on by such pamphlets, the assault on the Brahmin girl, already reported, took place. The man has been arrested. But the episode shows in what direction the Satya-shodhak wind, is now blowing. The attack on the Brahmin girl has roused Brahmins not only of the sentimental type only, but even those who are reputed to be sober. Brahmin Sanghatan is in the air, and ways are being found out to express—the indignant protest of the fair sex whose honour is in grave peril at the hands of the miscreants in the Satyashodhak ranks.

DR. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In accordance with the advertisement given in the "Bombay Chronicle" inviting essays on the above and promising to give two prizes for the best ones we beg to notify that the decision was in the hands of "proprietors of the goods" and as Agents we had only to give the prizes, and therefore as previously published the announcement was delayed, till to-day. We have however now pleasure to give the names of the winners as under:—

1st prize of Rs. 125 goes to Miss Manijhi K. Gandhi, c|o. Mr. K. H. Gandhi, Nicolson Road, Lahore.

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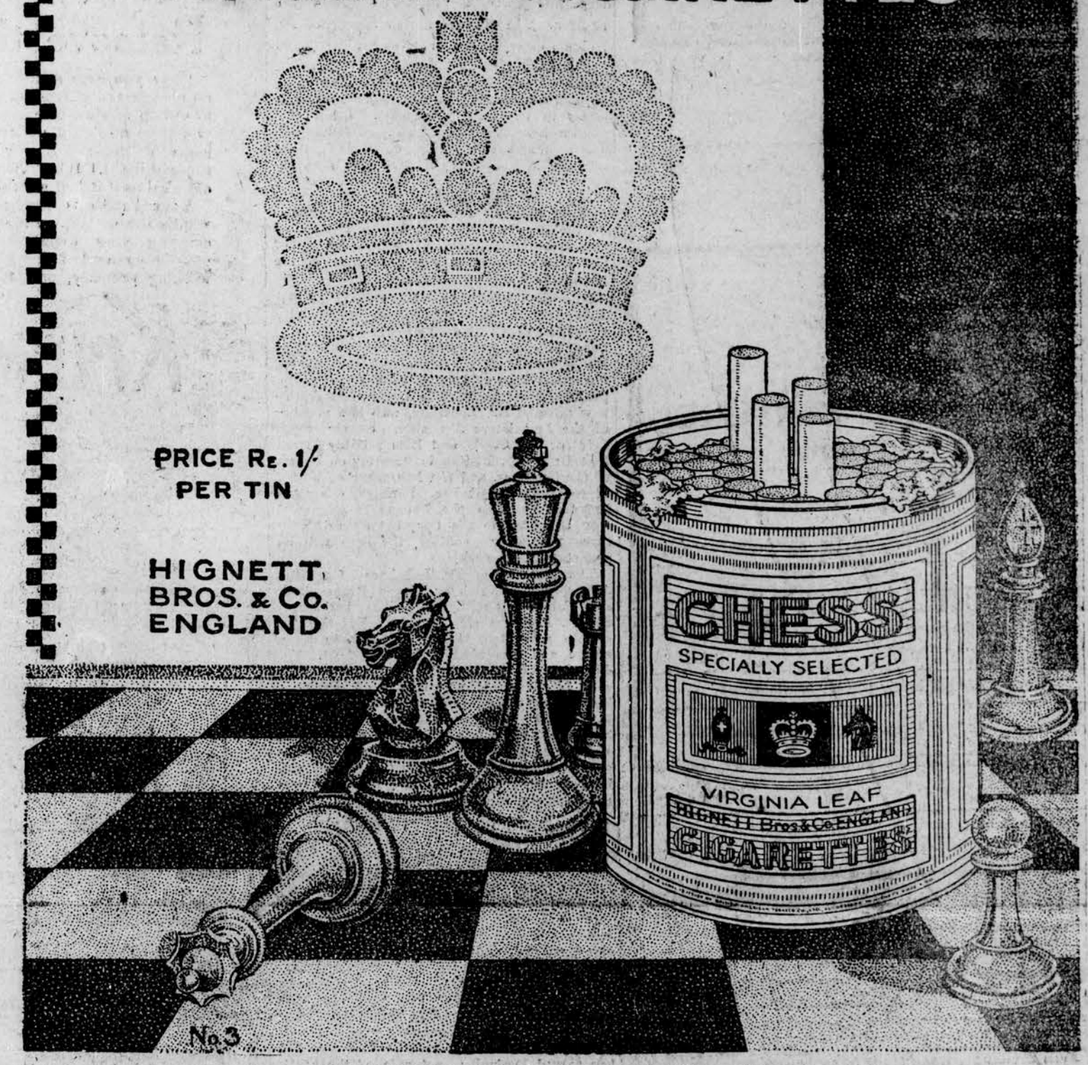

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